

A
R E T R O S P E C T
INTO THE
K I N G S
C E R T A I N
R E V E N U E
ANNEXED TO THE
C R O W N,

Under the SURVEY of his
Majesties Court of Exchequer:

W I T H T H E
Proceedings upon two several Petitions Presented to his MAJESTY,
Concerning the Chauntry Rents, &c. And the First Fruits, and
Tenths of the CLERGY.

A N D
Several Considerations Offered to the High Court of Parliament, shew-
ing how all the Kings Rents above twenty Shillings a year may be more
speedily brought into His MAJESTIES Coffers without Charge,
according to the Antient Course of Exchequer, and
the Laws of ENGLAND.

W I T H
Some Reasons, and Arguments, given for the due payment of Tythes,
Annexed Inseparably to the Office of the Ministry; With further
Perswasions to the Bishops, and the Rest of the Clergy,
to render the just Proportion (of their Livings and
Spiritual Promotions according to the impro-
ved Value) due to the King as Supream
Pastor, and Goverour of the Church.

A N D
Divers Observations concerning the Rights, and other Revenues of the
CROWN, Demonstrating the several Conditions, and Qualities of
those men that Diminish the KINCS Tributes.

*Quisquis Deum reveretur, Regem honorat, diligitque proximum, is Deo quæ Dei sunt,
Cæsari quæ Cæsar is, denique revera suum cuique tribuit.*

By George Carew of Grayes Inn, Esq.

LONDON, Printed Anno Dom. 1661.

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TO THE

Right Honourable, EDWARD Lord HYDE, Baron of Hen-
den, Lord Chancellour of England; THOMAS Earl of Sou-
thampton, Lord High Treasurer of England; And the Rest of
His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council.

Right Honourable,



Observe in the A&t of Free and General Pardon, passed at the Parliament, begun at Westminster the 25 day of April, in the 12th year of the Raign of our most Gratiouse Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second; That in the very next Clause of Exception (after Offences for Conjurations, Witchcrafts and Charmes) are Rancked Accomptants, Receivers, and Collectors, that detained the publike mony of the Nation in their hands: The Antient Genious of our Fore-Fathers, in Framing the Court of Exchequer, with that Policy and Art; was such, That all parts of the World admired that Court, for the Excellency and Invention of it; wherein was observed a Method, that although Land and Mony, there was ever in plenty, Ebbing and Flowing. Yet the Prodigal, Coveteous, and Ambitious, Minister, Receiver, or Accomptant, with all his Sleights and Stratagems, could not deceive the King without Discovery. The Course of that Court being altered (upon the Dis-solution of Abbies) there followed great Losses to the Crown, and many Inconveniences and Grievances to the People: In the Imperiall Chambers abroad, The publike Books of Revenues lies open to the view of all people, that any kind of Fraud may be discovered, or better advantages found out for the Imperial Estate: My Lords, I am confident your own Honours binds you, beyond all other Obligations in the world, to Promote those things that may be for the Preservation and Improvement of the Kings Prerogatives, Honours, and Revenues, Annexed to his Crown: wherein truly consists the Happiness and Glory of the whole Kingdom: There be two Contradicti-ons used amongst men, easily Reconciled by your Lordships: *Summa ratio est summum jus, and Summum jus; summa injuria.* In Extraordi-nary matters not properly relieveable in any other Court; The Lords in Parliament have the Prerogative, (for their Excellency, in Knowledge and Wisdom) to Determine such Cases by their own Power.

May it please your Lordships, I am Intrusted as an Executer to pay several Portions, and Legacies, to Hospitals, Free-Scholes, and poor Children out of mony left in the hands of Sir William Courten, and Sir Paul Pinder, who parted with it to the late King, upon his Letters Patents, and other Assignments, out of the Revenue in the Exchequer, before the late War: Not doubting the Credit of the great Seal of *England*, and payment of the Exchequer, I took upon me, the Execution of the Trust, and paid some part of the Legacies out of my own Estate: And notwithstanding I have used my indeavours with others, to get in the said Debt, yet I am daily sued by the Legatees for not recovering the Money charged upon the Revenue: wherefore I humbly conceive, that such Accomptants and Receivers which Convert the Kings Revenue to their own Use, do not only Wound the King in Cheif, but the whole Nation in General; and those poor Hospitals and Orphans in particular, that I am troubled for. All which I submit to your Honours Considerations, and Subscribe my self,

Your Faithful Servant,

April 20. 1661.

THOMAS GOULD.

*Jacobus G. et Iacobus G. Thos. et Gen. T
one. 1661. London. 20th. Oct. 1661. O. et
J. 1661. 1661. 1661. 1661. 1661. 1661.
The King hath been paid most of his
small Rents with Pen and Ink and
Dog-Latine since the Course of the
Excheq. hath been Altered, and the
Subje& often vexed & grieved with-
out cause as in Baron Treverstire, a
Tenant in York-shire was put to 3l.
charge by Tho. Westly a Messenger
for 4d. Rent, Charged upon his
Estate without his knowledge; Ma-
ny of the like cases have hapned by
false returns and Allowances, of Su-
pers, &c.*

THE PREAMBLE.



I was the Practice of former Ages, when they met in Parliaments, to examine the Causes of the Kings Necessities, and to make those that were not Faithfull in their Offices to Relieve the King, as they did by Hugo de Burgo, and the Accomptants of the Revenue in HENRY the thirds time. King JAMES and King CHARLES the first (of ever Blessed Memory) were both Large-Hearted, and (as Princes naturally are inclined) very Bountiful. Q. ELIZABETH left a

Plentiful Revenue to the Crown of England: King JAMES, in Favour of the People, sold most of the Lands in Fee-Farm; An Invention found out to prevent an Act of Resumption. The Flowers of the Crown ever since have been gathered by those that gave the King onely the Stalks, which brought the King into many great Debts, that stand Charged upon the Revenue left unsold. And it so happened, I became Intituled to a Considerable part of the Mony, and in Prosecution of the said Debt, by Administiring upon some Estate, I was Involved with a Corporation of Creditors, that were likewise Concerned for divers Summs of Mony, which Sir William Courten, and Sir Paul Pinder had lent to the King: This gave me Occasion to look into the Revenue of the Crown, and to make several Applications to Committees (in the Violent and Distempred times) for satisfaction of the said Debts, but I could have no other Terms offered, then Allowances as Debentures towards purchasing Crown Lands, Bishops Lands, or Delinquents Lands, (so called) which I utterly refused. Since his Majesties Restauration, the Creditors have been more earnest upon me; some crying out I should appeal to the King, The Mirrour of Justice: Others to the Hierarchy of the Church, and perswade them to render that Part of the Revenue (due to the King) improved to their hands with the Creditors mony by those Men that obstruced the Payment of the Kings Debts: Others to the Lords, that have a great Sence of the Kings Honour, and the Regalia he lately parted withall: Others to the Commons that hold the Purse-strings of the Nation, & have been pardoned great Arrears and Accompts which should have satisfied the Creditors Demands. Being so divided in their Judgements and Opinions, they brought me several Papers of perplext Notions concerning the Revenue of First Fruits, and Tents of the Clergy, belonging to the King for his Supream pastoral Charge and Government of the Church, with several Observations on that, and the rest of the Revenues; shewing how the King was made insolvent in those times. All which I have according to my promise (avoiding Prolixity) put into some kind of Method, under several Titles, describing the several Tempers of such Persons as are guilty of defrauding the Crown: I have been true to my own Resolutions, and dealt impartially with all Men, as the Creditors desired. I did also according to their Request before, Apply my self to his Majesty at White-Hall, where I found many Petitioners, some craving Reward, others begging Relief for Sufferings and Services done, both to his Majesty, and His Royal Father, (of ever Glorious Memory) neither of them minding how the King should now support himself in his Imperial Estate answerably to the Majesty of so great a Prince, and the Honour of so great a Nation: I then cast about me to find out some expedient whereby I might be rather Serviceable to the King, than Burthenome or Grievous to the People, and yet satisfie my self. In order therunto I presented these Petitions following according to their several Dates: Whereupon there have been some Proceedings, but nothing finally determined. All which rest under the Consideration of his Majesty and his most Honourable Council in Parliament. I have contracted all things into as narrow a compass as I could of so much matter, not doubting, but that it may find Room amongst other Weighty Affairs. I leave it therefore at the Parliament-Dore for them to do what in Honour and Equity the Merits of the Cause require.

April 23. 1661.

Veritas non querit Angulos.

George Carew.

To the King's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

The Humble Petition of Walter Devereux, and George Carew, Esquires.

S H E W E T H,

THAT there are divers Collections in your Majesties Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, that were formerly Granted to several Men, of mean Qualitie, and Condition, by Pa- rents out of the *Exchequer*, during pleasure, to receive the *Chantry Rents, Pensions, Portions, and Forreign Rents*, amounting formerly, to *Six Thousand Pounds yearly*, or thereabouts, belonging to the *Crown of England*. And that the said Collectours, were allowed the certain Fees or Sallaries, which were annexed to those Collections, in the Times of the *Abbots*, and *Friers*.

That through the Neglect, Poverty, or other Dafault of the said Collectours, and Accomptants, the Crown of England, hath lost Two hundred thousand Pounds in that Part of the Revenue, since the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, which stands charged in Super upon those Bayliffs, or Collectours, in the several Auditours, and Receivers Accompts, to the great pre-judice, and Dishonour of your Majesties Revenue, which may hereafter be more faithfully discharged, with advantage and conveniencie to your Majestie, and your Subjects.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, That your Majesty would be graciously pleased, to Grant your Petitioners a Patent under the Great Seal, for their Lives, to Collect the said Chantry Rents, Pensions, Portions, and Forreign Rents, allowing them the said Fees of the several Collections; and your Petitioners shall give good Assurance of their Fidelity, and Trust in your Majestie's said Service.

And your Petitioners shall pray, &c.

Walter Devereux. } { Geo. Carew.

His Majesty was graciously pleased afterwards, to refer the Contents of the Petition, to the Lord High Treasurer of *England*, who made another Reference, as followeth. viz.

September 17. 1660.

I Desire the Lord Chief Baron, and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties *Exchequer*, and Master Surveyor General of his Lands, calling to them, the Clerk of the Pipe, his Majesties Auditours, and Receivers of his Revenue in the several Counties, or whom else they please, to examine the Reason, why this Part of his Majesties Revenue, mentioned in this Petition, is so ill Answered, and so great Arrears upon it. And to Consider the best way to prevent it in the future. And in Case the Proposition, of the Petitioners for reducing all into one Hand, or Collection, may contribute thereto, to Certifie me there Opinion. And to that end, I pray them to hear, what the Petitioners shall in that kinde Propose, and what Securitie the Petitioners will give to ascertain those Rents. And upon the whole Matter, to certifie their Opinion what is best to be done in Order to this Part of his Majesties Revenue, and his Majesties Service therein.

THO. SOUTHAMPTON.

To the King's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

The Humble Petition of George Carew, Thomas Gould, and John Culpeper, Esquires, on behalf of themselves, and the rest of the Creditours of Sir William Courten, and Sir Paul Pinder, Knights, Deceased.

S H E W E T H,

THAT King CARLES the First, (of ever Blessed Memory) for the ordinary support of himself in his Royal Estate at home, and for the necessary supply of his Embassadours abroad, borrowed several great Sums of Money of Sir William Courten, and Sir Paul Pinder, and others, amounting to 150000. Pounds, and upwards, which was taken up by the said Sir William, and Sir Paul, and others, of several Men upon Bonds.

That many of those Persons are since deceased, and have left their Widows, and Orphans, in a sad, and perishing Condition for want of Bread. That for security and re-payment of the said Money (with Interest) his late Majesty did for himself, His Heirs, and Successours, before the year, 1640. by Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of *England*, and other Assignments, upon the Lands and Revenues within the Survey of the *Exchequer*, give Warrant, and Commandment, to the Lord High Treasurer, Chancellor, Under-Treasurer, Chamberlains, and Barons of the *Exchequer* for the time being, to pay the said Debt. That there is yet, notwithstanding, resting due unpaid of the said Debt, the Sum of 140000. Pounds, or thereabouts, as by the Books of Issues remaining with Sir Robert Pye (Auditour of the Receipts) and the Accompts stated (remaining with the Auditours of the Imprest) may plainly appear. That the Money now belongs to your Petitioners, by Virtue of Letters of Administration to them granted, in right of themselves, and other Creditours, and the poor Orphans, and Widows aforesaid. That the Revenue of First-Fruits, and Tenthys, is not duly answered by the Clergy into your Majesties *Exchequer*, according to Law, and the Rights of Proportion which belongs to the *Crown of England*, there being great Improvements made of New-buildings, draining of Fens, taking in of Sea-grounds, breaking up of Parks,

By the last general Pardon, the Clergy were forgiven 50000. pounds, which was due to the King upon Bonds, for First-Fruits and Tenthys. The Layity, by the King's happy Restaura-tion, were put into possestion of such Estates, that were their own inheritance. But the Bishops, &c. into improved vacancies, that were under Consideration of the Law, for many years toge-ther.

and Chases, Increase of Rents, and many other wayes of advantage, and profits to the Clergy : which ought to be accordingly considered to your Majesty, and paid in proportion into your Exchequer ; as a means to give satisfaction to your Petitioners most just Demands.

The Premises considered ; and for as much as your Petitioners may be partly satisfied out of the improvement of First-Fruits and Tents, and your Majesties Revenue made treble as much, as hath been formerly paid into your Treasury ; The Nation generally satisfied therewith, Religion, and Learning both advanced, by considerable Augmentations, that may be further given to poor livings besides.

Your Petitioners therefore do humbly pray, that your Majesty would Grant them a Patent of the First-Fruits and Tents for the Term of one and thirty years, at the yearly Rent of threescore thousand pounds, upon the Conditions, and Proposals, as in the Paper hereunto annexed, are expressed and set forth.

October 22. 1660.

And your Petitioners shall pray, &c.

Several Reasons, Arguments, and Propositions, offered to the King's most Excellent MAJESTY (for the Improvement of his Revenue in the First-Fruits, and Tents of the Clergie) Annexed to the Petition of George Carew, Thomas Gould, and John Culpeper, Esquires ; for a Patent of the First-Fruits, and Tents, for the Term of one and thirty years, at the yearly Rent of threescore thousand Pounds.

Note, the Current money of England much infiebled since those times.

THAT whereas in the 26th. year of King Henry the Eighth, The Lords Spiritual, Temporal, and Commons assembled in Parliament, with his Royal assent, did Ordain, and Enact : that the Kings Highness, his Heirs, and Successors, Kings of this Realm, should have, and enjoy for ever, the First-Fruits, and Profits, for one year, of every person, and persons, which should be nominated, elected, presented : or by any other ways, or means appointed, to have any Arch-Bishoprick, Bishoprick, Deinary, Prebendary, Parsonage, Vicarage, or any other Dignity, or Spiritual Promotion, in whatsoeuer within this Realm, of what name, nature, or quality soever they be, or to whose Patronages, or guifts soever they belong ; the First-Fruits, Revenues, or Profits, for one year, of every such Dignity, Benefice, or Spiritual Promotion, whereunto such person, or persons, shall be Nominated, Presented, Elected, or Appointed. And that every such person, or persons, before any actual, or real possession, or medling with the profits of any such Dignity, Benefice, Office, or Promotion Spiritual, should satisfie, content, and pay, or agree to pay to the Kings use, at reasonable days, and times, upon good Sureties, the First-Fruits, and Profits for one whole year, into the Kings Treasury. And it was Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Lord Chancellour of England, and Master of the Rolls for the time being, and from time to time, at their will and pleasure, should name, and depute by Commission, or Commissions, under the great Seal, fit persons, to examine, and search for the just, and true values of the First-Fruits, and profits, by all ways, and means that they can, and to Compound, and agree, for the Rate of the said First-Fruits, and profits, and to limit days of payment upon good security, which should be in the nature of a Statute Staple.

See the several Presidents, and Commissions, with Returns of full values, in Queen Elizabeths Time.

AND whereas it was Ordained, and Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That the Kings Majestie, his Heirs, and Successors, Kings of this Realm, shall yearly, have, take, and enjoy, and receive, united, and knit to the Imperial Crown for ever, one yearly Rent, or Pension, amounting to the tenth part of all the Revenues, Rents, Fazms, Tythes, Offrazings, Emoluments, and all other profits, as well called Spiritual, as Temporal, now appertaining, or belonging, or hereafter that shall belong to any Arch-Bishop, or Bishop, Dean, Prebend, Parson, Vicar, or other Benefice, Spiritual Dignity, or Promotion whatsoever, within any Diocess in England, or Wales. And that the said yearly Pension, Tenth, or Annual Rent, shall be yearly paid to the Kings Majestie, His Heirs, or Successors, Kings of this Realm, for ever ; which was confirmed by several Acts of Parliament in 32. Hen. 8. and 34. Hen. 8. and 37. Hen. 8. and 2. Edward, and 7th. of Edward the 6. and 1. Eliz. And it was also further Enacted, and Ordained by the said Authorities, that the said yearly Rent, Pension, or Tenth part, shall be Tared, Rated, Levyed, Receiv'd, and paid to the Kings use, in manner, and form following ; (that is to say) The Lord Chancellor of England, for the time being, shall have Power, and Authority, to direct into every Diocess of England, and Wales, several Commissions in the Kings name, under his great Seal, to such person, or persons, as the Kings Highness shall name, and appoint, Commanding, or Authorizing the Commissioners, or three of them at least, to examine, search, and enquire, by all the wayes, and means that they can, by their discetions of, and for the true, just, and whole entire yearly values of all the Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Tythes, Offrazings, Emoluments, and Hereditaments, and all other Profits whatsoever, as well Spiritual, as Temporal, appertaining to any such Dignity, or Spiritual Promotions as aforesaid ; Ordinary deductions to be defalked out of the same. And that the several Bishops should be charged with the Collections of the First-Fruits and Tents, in their several and Respective Diocesses. And that upon the Bishops Certificate, any Incumbent, refusing to pay his Tents, shall be discharged of his Living.

BY the grave advice, and consent of all Estates, in so many Parliaments, the First-Fruits and Tents were granted, and confirmed to the Crown of England, for the better maintenance, and support of the Royal Estate ; and if the People are since multiplied, whezeby there is a further increase of Rents and Tythes, and a greater value upon all Commodities, the Crown Revenue should be improved towards the Kings Innumerable Charges for the Government, and well-being of

*Felix nullo queat esse modo
populus, cuius Gubernandi
potestas non penes Regem sit
divitem.*

of those people, and holding correspondence answerably with all Foreign Princes, for their Trade and Commerce.

KING S and Queens of England, gave most of the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, belonging to these Ecclesiastical Dignities, and Promotions, and have also Created divers Foundations, Colleges, and houses of Learning, and given large Inheritances, and Endowments thereunto; whereby most of the Clergy have their Educations, and are made fit for those Dignities, and other Ministerial Offices in the Church, without any great charge to their Families, or Relations; therefore good Reason the First-Fruits, and Tents of all their Dignities, and Benefices, should be paid to the King, whom they hold of, as Patron Paramount, and as Supreme Governor of the Church, and Defender of the Faith of England.

THE Statutes, and established Laws of the Land, are made for the full payment, and whole entire First-Fruits and Tents; wherein the Clergy themselves had their Votes in Parliaments. And it is as great Injustice for the Clergy to withhold any part of the Kings dues, as others to deny them any part of their Prediall, personall, or mire Tythes; the Subject in generall suffers, wherein the Kings Revenue is abated, which of Right belongs to the Crown. Every private person may, as often as he pleases, Improve his own Revenue, as occasion offeys.

THE meanest Subject is allowed the benefit of the Law, and the King does him Justice, and maintains his property, according to the Common, and Positive Laws of the Land. The King may expect the same Benefit of the Laws, and require his own Rights, and Revenues, by those Rules of Justice, which all men are bound to observe, and obey.

Three Objections raised against payment of First-Fruits, and Tents, answered by the Petitioners.

1. THAT the Revenue of First-Fruits, and Tents, is an Innovation obtruded upon the Clergy of late times.

TO this they Answer; That the First-Fruits, and Tents, were paid in the Saxons times, as appears by Beda's Ecclesiastical History: and have so continued ever since in England to this very day; and that those payments, or Tributes, Beda calls Vectigal, which signifies a Bag of Subordination of the Clergy to the Supreme Civil Magistrate; and where they have cast off this Tribute, the Civil Magistrate hath been subordinate to the Authority of the Church; it was paid by the Priests, in the time of the Old Law, to the Sovereign Power.

2. THAT the First-Fruits and Tents are of a Popish Institution:

ANSWER. It may be satisfactory enough, That this Tribute of First-Fruits, and Tents, hath been paid to all Kings, and Queens of England, since the Reformation in Henry the 8th time, without any repeal of any of the said Statutes: but in the time of Popery, viz. in the second, and third year of Philip and Mary, the Act for paying of First-Fruits and Tents was Repealed, but confirmed again in the very first year of Queen Elizabeth's Reformation of Religion from Popery, by the Statute of 1. Eliz. chap.4. with a Recital, and Ratification of all former Statutes, that confirmed the same to the Crown, and have continued in force ever since; so that, if the Tythes be Jure Divino payable to the Clergy, for their Administration of the Word, and Sacraments to the People, The First-Fruits and Tents, Jure Politico, are payable to the King, their Sovereign Lord, for his Administration of Justice, and maintaining the Rights, Privileges, and Liberties, both of Church and State.

3. THAT the Clergy, of all Orders, and Degrees, have lately suffered, and therfore ought not to be raised in their First-Fruits and Tents.

ANSWER. That the King hath suffered more, and his Revenue much diminished, by the late War, which hath been fomented, and encouraged, by many thousands of the Clergy, now confirmed in their Livings; and the Commons of England would more willingly pay their Tythes, if they were sensible, the First-Fruits, and full Tents were to be paid to the King; as they lately expressed, in their desires upon the like occasion, of improving that part of the Kings Revenue.

THE Incumbents have, and do daily take advantages for their Tythes of new Tillage, and other Improvements of Land, which ought to be proportionably answered to the King: the Bishop, and all other persons in Spiritual Dignities and Promotions, do raise their Tenants, and let the Estates to the improved values.

Three Proposals to the King.

1. THAT the said Petitioners will discharge 50000. pounds, part of the debt, due from the Crown, mentioned in their Petition; and give good security for the payment of sixty thousand pounds, yearly Rent, unto his Majesty, his Heirs, or Successors, Kings of England, during the said Term of one and thirty years; without any defalcation, or other charges, or reprisal whatsoever.

2. THAT the Petitioners will not take any First-Fruits of such Benefice, or Living, which is Appropriated to the Cure of Souls; that upon the Examination, and enquiry, shall not be indifferently found and returned, at the full yearly value of fifty pounds, upon the Survey.

3. THAT the Bishop shall not be troubled with the charge, or care of Collection of the First-Fruits, or Tents, within his Diocese; But be wholly busied in the other Spiritual affairs of the Church, and cure of souls.

Three Proposals offered to the Clergy.

1. THAT upon the Nomination, Appointment, Election, or Presentation, of any Spiritual person into the said Dignities, Benefices, or Promotions; and before they enter into the actual possession thereof, they shall be bound in Recognition, in the nature of a Statute Staple, with two sufficient Sureties, to pay the First-Fruits according to the full value, as shall be returned upon a Survey, payable within four years after such Nomination, Election, Presentation, or Entrance, at eight several payments, by equal portions, every six moneths; and that one years Tents of every such Dignity, Benefice, or Promotion, shall be deducted out of the said First-Fruits. In case the Incumbent dy before all payments, the Security to be discharged according to the time.

2. THAT whereas by the Liberty, and Disorder of the late depraved times, the Clergy were not held in such Reverence, and esteem, by the Common people, as the Dignity of their Calling requires; And they have been forced to commence severall Actions for their Tythes; and by reason

Felicia illa olim tempora, in quibus majus subditorum animis in sedis utilitatis Regis studium, quam rerum suarum cura familiarium.

Object. 1.

As the King was to the church of Scotland.

Object. 2.

Vide Lord Burley's Speech to Queen Elizabeth.

Object. 3.

Felo de se est quisquis de jure Regali demit.

1. The present yearly Revenue of the First-Fruits and Tents, is not twenty thousand pounds, all charges deducted.

2.

3. See Selden upon Tythes, of the Eastern Countries.

of contentious, and distempered spirits, the Preaching of the Word of God hath been unprofitable to the people, that have taken a prejudice against the Ministry. Wherefore a short Bill shall be prepared by Council, and offered to the Parliament, That an Act may be passed for the speedy recovering of Tythes, which have been paid formerly, and the Title not in question; And that the two next Justices of the Peace, adjacent to the place, may have power, upon Complaint of any Minister, or other person, to whom the Tythes do, or shall belong, to issue forth their Warrants, to distrain goods, and chattels of any person, or persons, refusing to pay their Tythes, to whom they shall become due, and payable, as aforesaid. That Love and Unity may be preserved between the Ministers and their Congregations.

Vide, Doctor John Ger-
son his Treatise, called Regula
morales.

3. THAT forthwith Commissions shall be issued out in his Majesties name, throughout England, and Wales; to examine, and finde out the true values of all Dignities, Benefices, Parsonages, and other Spirituall promotions aforesaid: and to return the Surveys thereof, with the names of the Patrons, and present incumbents; and in the mean time to suspend all proceedings in the First Fruits Office. And that his Majesty would be pleased to appoint a Secretary for Presentations (of all such Livings, as shall be in his Majesties dispose) wholly to attend his Majesties service therein; to the end, that his Majesty may be fully informed of the true value of those Livings. And whereas for the ease of his Majesty: severall Livings, and promotions, were heretofore in the Lord Chancellour, or Lord Keepers dispose, to be so continued, notwithstanding any new Return of a greater value.

Further Arguments, and Considerations will be offered in convenient time, conduced much to the advantage of the King, the Benefit of the Clezzy, and the General good of the whole Nation, as occasion requires.

Octob. 22. 1660.

All which they humbly submit,

{ George Carew,
Thomas Gould,
John Culpeper.

An Order upon the hearing of the Petition, referred to the Barons of the Exchequer.

Veneris vii. die Decembris. 1660.

Anglia. Wallia. } UPON Reading the Petition of *Walter Devereux* and *George Carew* Esquires; presented to the Kings Majesty for a Grant to be made to them for their Lives, upon the reasons in the said Petition mentioned of the sole Collection of that part of his Majesties Revenue, consisting in Chantry Rents, Pensions, Portions, and other small rents issuing out of his Majesties Mannours, and Bayliwicks in England, and Wales, and of a Reference thereupon, made unto us, from the Right Honourable *Thomas*, Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer of England, Dated the seventeenth day of September, 1660. Whereby we are desired by his Lordship, to examine the reason, why that part of his Majesties Revenue, mentioned in the Petition, was so ill answered, and so great Arrears upon it, and to consider of the best way to prevent it for the future. And whether the reducing of it into one hand, might contribute thereunto, and to hear the Petitioners proposals, and what security they would give, to ascertain those rents; and upon the whole matter, to certifie his Lordship our opinions, what is best to be done therein for his Majesties Service, that in preparation for our better Information in the Premises, the third day of this instant December, we issued our order to the Auditours of his Majesties Revenue, that they should prepare Certificates, first, what the pensions, portions, Chantry rents, and Forreign rents, within their respective Circuits did amount unto in the year 1640. Secondly, What was Paid to the Receiver General, each of the several years, 1638, 1639, and 1640. and what standeth in *Supr.* in the said Receivers Accompts of the said rents. Thirdly, what were the yearly Fees allowed to the severall Collectours of the said rents, and what they are in Arrears to the Crown, and the said Auditours were to let the said Petitioners see the said Declarations, and to attend us with their Certificates this day. Now, upon reading the said Petition, and Reference, and of the Proposals delivered in by the said Petitioners, and hearing Mr. Serjeant *Glyn*, one of his Majesties Serjeants at Law, on the behalf of the said Petitioners, and of Sir *Edmond Sawyer*, Master *Kinsman*, and Mr. *Philips*, three of the Auditours of his Majestie's Revenue, and debate of the said matter. For as much as the said Auditours, by reason of the shorntnes of time, could not prepare their Certificates against this day; And to the end the said Auditours, and other the Auditours may make perfect Certificates unto us, for our better information, we do this day order, that the Auditours shall by this day sevenight, bring unto us at *Serjeants Inn-Hall* in *Chancery Lane*, perfect Certificates of the yearly Revenue of the said Chantry rents, and other rents before specified, both in *England*, and in *Wales*, what hath been set in *Supr.* in the severall Accompts of the Receivers General, and other Ministers since the first year of the reign of the late King *Charles*, unto the seventeenth year of his reign, what hath been answered to the Crown, in any of those years and how long the *Supers*, that are in such Accompts, have remained. And for that some Difference did arise between the said Auditours, and some of the Clerks in the *Pipe-Office*, concerning Accompts, and the regular, and just proceedings therein according to the course of that Court. We do further order, that Sir *Edmond Sawyer* shall have liberty to peruse the accompts in the *Pipe*, in the fourteenth year of the reign of the late King *James*, and some of the Clerks of the *Pipe-Office*, to peruse the Accompts of the same year, remaining in the custody of the said *Edmond Sawyer*. And also, that the said Petitioners shall have liberty after Sealing-day next, to resort to the respective Offices of the Auditours of his Majesties Revenue, at convenient times, and to bring along with them one of the sworn Clerks, in the Office of the Clerk of the *Pipe*, to peruse, and see the Accompts concerning the said Revenue.

Exam. per *Jo. Payne*.

{ Matthew Hale.
Edw. Atkins.
Chr. Turner.

At which time and place, the whole matter was again Debated before the Barons, the Surveyour General of his Majesties Lands, and others, the Auditours making then great opposition, it was put off to another day. In the mean time, the Petitioners delivered this following Instructions, touching Accompts in the Exchequer.

The

The Antient Way of Accompts in the Exchequer.

BY the Antient Course of the view of the Accompt of every Accomptant in the Exchequer after it be prepared, and written by the Auditour, ought to be declared before the Treasurer, and Barons, or some of them, and the Remembrancers, and Clerk of the Pipe, or their Deputies ought to attend that Service. The Accompt being thus declared, is to be attested by the Auditours above, and before the beginning of the Accompt.

Tho. Comes Southampton Theis. **Auditours.** **Mattb. Hale Capital. Baron.** **Edm. Sawyer Clericus.** *Thus naming those Worthies, before whom the Accompt was declared, as also the Auditours, that prepared and writ the same.*

Afterwards the Accompts, with the Particulars thereof, ought to be forthwith delivered by the Auditour, to the Kings Remembrancer, in whose Office it ought to remain, as matter of Record for the King, and Subjects use, and the State of the Accompt ought to be briefly entred there, and then the Accompt ought to be delivered unto the Treasurers Remembrancer's Office, and the State thereof, to be likewise briefly entred there. This done, the Accompt is to be forthwith transmitted into the Office of Clerk of the Pipe, and the Accomptant's Tallies are to be delivered to the Chamberlain's Deputies, to be by them (according to the Trust reposed in them) rejoyned, and tryed with the Counterfoyls before the Barons, and proving true, to be forthwith delivered to the Clerk of the Pipe, to be by him allowed.

And the Accompt being lodged in the Pipe, is to be duly examined, first, by the Clerk of the Pipe, intrusted on the behalf of the Treasurer. Secondly, by the Comptroller there intrusted on the behalf of the Chancellour, all tending to the Service of the King.

And when after full examination all things prove clear, the Accomptants whole charge, and discharge is to be ingrossed in the great Roll, and all his payments by Tallies, are to be allowed at the foot of the Ingrossment of his Accompt there, and thus every Accomptant ought to receive his final discharge, in, and from the Record, whereof for the common safety of King and People, the Comptroller of the Pipe writeth a Duplicate or Controlment Roll, Verbatim from the said great Roll.

And all Debts whatsoever depending in any such Accompt are to be forthwith particularly charged in the great Roll, and from thence written, and continued in process to be levied, and answered to the King, if not otherwise legally discharged.

Decemb. 18. 1660.

Wal. Devereux. Geo. Carew.

The second Order of the Barons. { Die Veneris 4th Januarii, 1660. }

FOR our better Information, in reference to the Petition of Walter Devereux, and George Carew, Esquires, referred to Us by the Lord High Treasurer; It is Ordered, That the several, and respective Auditours, do bring in before Us, the last declared Receivers Accompts, with the Ministers Accompts, relating to the same for one whole year, for, or before the Year, 1641. at Serjeants-Inne, in Chancery-Lane, on Friday the Five and Twentieth of this instant January; And that the sworn Clerks of the Pipe be also then, and there ready, with their Certificates, relating to the Accompts, and course of the Exchequer.

Matthew Hale, Edw. Atkins, Chr. Turner.

The Certificate from the Sworn Clerks of the Pipe.

To the Honourable, the Lord Chief Baron of His Majesties Court of Exchequer, and the Referrers, desired by the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of South-hamptom, Lord High Treasurer of England, to consider of the Petition to His Majesty, of Walter Devereux, and George Carew, Esquires, with the Reference therupon, as touching their having a Grant, for collecting certain Rents, Pensions, and Portions, now in the Charge and Collection of sundry Bayliffs, and Collectors, accomptable only before the Auditours, in their several Circuits.

May it please your Honours,

We the Secondaries, and antient sworn Clerks, in the Office of the Ingrosser of the Great Roll, otherwise called the Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer, who have hereunto subscribed our Names, have, in obedience to your Commands, signified at Serjeants-Inne, the seventh Day of December last past, informed our Selves of the Clerk of the Pipe his Title, and Claim, to have the Custody of the Accompts, of all Receivers, Ministers, and other Accomptants whatsoever, accomptable in the Exchequer. And we have likewise endeavoured to inform our selves so far, as (without the sight of the Accompts, now remaining in the custody of the Auditours) we could, of the several Inconveniences which have hapned, or may happen, by the Auditours detaining, and keeping of such yearly, and other Accompts: As also, of the conveniences which would infallibly arise to his Majesty, and his Subjects, in case those Accompts should hereafter be delivered over to the Clerk of the Pipe, as all other like Accompts have constantly been, according to the antient course of the Court. And humbly certifie, as followeth, viz.

As to the said Clerk of the Pipe, his Title, and Claim, to have the Custody of all those Accompts of Receivers, Ministers, and others whatsoever, which were, or are accomptable in the Exchequer, now remaining in the Custody of the Auditours.

We humbly conceive, That the said Clerk of the Pipe, his Title, and Claim, to have the Custody of the Accompts of all Receivers, Bayliffs, Ministers, and others whatsoever, accomptable in his Majesties Court of Exchequer, ariseth as followeth:

First, By the antient, and long-approved course of the Exchequer; and by the Ordinance made in Trinity Term, 16 E. 2. Cap. 7. the Accompts, of all Accomptants whatsoever, accomptable in the Exchequer, ought finally to determine in the Great Roll of the Exchequer, by Allowance which are there to be made,

made, by Tallies, Writs, and the King's Charters; And that, that course was duly observed, until the first year of Queen Mary, that the Revenues of the then dissolved Augmentation Court was annexed to the Exchequer.

2. Secondly, By vertue of certain Articles, signed by Queen Mary, and annexed to her Letters-Patents, granted under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the xxiiij. day of January, in the first year of Her Highnes Raign: By which she annexed all the Revenues of the Crown, which immediately before that time, had been within the Survey of the then dissolved Court of Augmentations, and General Surveyours, unto her Highnes Court of Exchequer; Which Courts of Augmentations, and General Surveyours she had dissolved by other her Letters-Patents, under the Great Seal, dated the xxiiij. of January, in the said first year of her Raign. The said Queen being impowered by Act of Parliament, made in the said first year of her Raign, to dissolve, and determine the said Courts, with others, and to unite and annex the same to any other of her Courts of Record. Provided, That if she should annex the same, or any other of her Courts to the Exchequer; That then all things, within the Survey of the said Court so annexed, should be ordered in like manner, to all intents, as the said Court of Exchequer, there was, or ought to be, by the Common-Laws, and Statutes, of this Realm.

*Tr. int. Com. Hill. I. M. R. 55.
ex parte Rem. Theb.*

Article 8.

Article 15.
Article 32.

By which Articles, it was ordained, and provided, by the said Queen, That the Accompts, for the said late Augmentation Revenue so annexed, should appear in the Exchequer ever Hillary Term, to be sworn to their Accompts, for the Year ended at Michaelmas before, and to make, and finishe the same Accompts, before the xxij. of February then next following.

And that the Auditors taking the same Accompts, should deliver them yearly, ingrossed in Parchment, authorized, and allowed, by the hands subscribed, of the Lord Treasurer, Chancellour, Under-Treasurer, and Barons of the Exchequer, or three of them at the least, whereof the Treasurer, or Vice-Treasurer, to be one, into the Office of the Pipe, within the said Court of Exchequer, before the xxth day of March, then next following, so as further proces might be thereupon made, if case should so require.

Which Accompts, should remain in the Charge of the Clerks of the Pipe.

And that all Accompts, and Declarations of Accompts, which then were in the said dissolved Courts of Augmentations, should remain in the Charge of the Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer, in such place as the Treasurer of the said Court should appoint.

And thirdly, and lastly, The said Clerk of the Pipe, claimeth to have the custody of the said Accompts, by vertue of his late Majesties Letters-Patents, under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the xvth of November, in the Eighth Year of his Reign, they being granted unto him by the said Letters-Patents, under these words: *Nec-nisi officium omnium & omnimodum Comporum Ministrorum Recepitorum & aliorum Compor. quor-que in Dico scio Nro hered. & Success. nostrr. compitab.*

And as to the Inconveniences which have risen to the Crown, or otherwise by the Auditors detaining of those Accompts.

We have not yet seen any of the Accompts remaining with the Auditors, and therefore we cannot so fully set forth the Inconveniences which have accrued to the Crown and People, by the Auditors detaining of the aforesaid Accompts, as otherwise, peradventure, we might. But those Inconveniences which we have observed, touching those Affairs, are as followeth:

1. First, By the Auditors, diverting the course of the Exchequer, Receivers and Bayliffs have not been, called ad computandum, nor returned to Issues, as they ought, when they declared their Accompts.

2. Secondly, By the Receivers not appearing in the Exchequer, to be sworn to their Accompts, as they ought, they were left at liberty to account onely for what themselves pleased, and to pay it when they pleased.

3. Thirdly, The Debts, and Supers, in the Accompts of the Receivers, and Ministers, were not put in demand, by the proces of the Court, as they should have been, but slept in the Accompts of the Ministers, and Receivers, sometimes 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, and sometimes 80 years together, and was then bolted forth by parcels, when the Acquittances were oftentimes lost, the parties that paid the money dead, and the Lands thereunto lyable oftentimes sold, to no small vexation of the Subject.

4. Fourthly, There could be no Controll had over the Accompts by any of the chief Ministerial Officers of the Exchequer, as by the course of the Court they ought, neither could Proces issue out.

5. Fifthly, Undue, and unsafe Allowances, were made to the Accomptants of their Payments, by Tallies, being never rejoyned, as the Law requireth: through the neglect of which duty, great Inconveniences have sundry times risen in like Cases: *Witness Philipps, and Noats, and many more.*

6. Sixthly, The Receivers, and Ministers, finding there was no Controll, had over their Accompts, and Payments, were greatly imboldned by such unwarrantable proceedings, to set those good Rents in Super, which they might have commanded at their pleasure, respiting the Receipts of them, till their Years Accompts were elapsed, that so they might pay the present, with the precedent Years Rent.

7. Seventhly, It also imboldened them to return that in Super, upon the King's Tenants, which they had long time before received, and to continue it so, until the Parties were dead, and the Acquittances lost, *ut ante.*

8. Eightly, The Crown hath sustained great damage by Auditors, and their Deputies, certifying sundry unwarrantable Re-prises upon the Particulars, which they made forth for the sale of the Crown-Lands, to pass in Fee-Farm, and in Fee-simple, reducing the Yearly value from 40.li. to 6.li. &c. Witness the Records of M.4.Jac.Ro. 248. ex parte Rem. R. touching Fisher Deputy-Auditor, who being fined 2000 Marks for such Frauds, acknowledged he had done no otherwise, then the rest of the Auditors were wont to do.

9. Ninthly, By the Auditors not delivering over the Accompts into the Pipe, the Clerk of the Pipe hath been ever since 1 Eliz. obstructed in the execution of his Office, there being some thousands of Rents now due to the Crown, reserved out of Crown-Lands, upon Letters-Patents granted in Fee, since 1 Eliz. reserved payable to the Bayliffs, and Receivers of the Premises, accomptable onely before the Auditors; which though not answered for many years last past, could not with safety be put in proces, without great hazard of grievance to the People, until a full view was had of the Receivers, and Ministers Accompts, now detained by the Auditors, whether the same Rents be therein charged, or discharged.

10. Tenthly, The Auditors of the Revenue, have omitted to charge the Receiver-General in his declared Accompts, with all the whole Fee-Farm, and Farm-Rents, within their respective Collections, but still continues them in the way of Ministerial Accompts, although there can be no just or reasonable cause for it; charging the Receivers with part thereof onely, and making therein sundry great Yearly Allowances, and Defalcations, with other Discharges; and suffering many great Debts and Supers to remain therein, so long as them selves please: So, as in truth, the true state of the whole Charge, and Discharge of the Revenue,

ue, of no one County, is at any time presented by the Receivers Accompts, to the view of the Lord Treasurer, or any other that shall take the same ; and herein will appear a great Mystery.

Divers Accompts depending before some of the Auditors, wherein great sums of Money was due to the Crown , were kept privately sleeping by them for many years together, until both the Accompts, and Debts, were pardoned.

Eleventhly, Some of the Auditors have been imboldned to neglect the declaring the Receivers, Ministers, and Collectors Accompts, after that they have been ingrossed : And thus it fared with the Accompts of the Dutchy of Cornwall for divers years, in the time of King C H A R L E S the First.

Twelfthly, Some of the Auditors have neglected, for divers years together, to ingross the Receivers, Ministers, and Collectors Accompts ; and yet nevertheless have given those Receivers, Ministers, and Collectors, pretended Yearly Discharges for the same, as if the said Accompts had been duly declared. And thus it hath hapned in the Revenue of the Dutchy of Cornwall, for divers years together, in the time of King Ch. the 1. And the Accompts of the Tenth of the Clergy, for 20, or 30 years together, and in divers other Accompts of the New Impositions, taken by the late Auditors of the Impost : And hereof they have appropriated to themselves the several Offices, Trusts, Employment, and Fees of the Lord Treasurer, Chancellour, Under-Treasurer, Chamberlains, Barons, both Remembrancers, Clerk of the Pipe, and Comptroller, and their respective Clerks, making themselves all in all, when in truth, no one Officer of the Exchequer whatsoever, ought, by the course of the said Court, to be solely intrusted with the Revenue of the Crown.

Now the Conveniences which will arise to the King, and the People, in case these Obstructions be removed, are briefly, the taking away, and preventing of all the several Inconveniences, before particularly expressed : For if the Accompts of the Receivers, and Ministers, be Yearly Ingrossed, declared, Entred wth the Remembrancers ; and their Payments by Tallies re-joyned, approved by the Chamberlains, then their Accompts, and Tallies, will be delivered into the Pipe, where the Receipts, and Payments, in the Accompts, will be controlled, the Debits and Supers therein be Yearly charged, demanded, and levied, and paid to the King's use ; for which, both Accomptants, and Debtors, shall receive their lawful Discharge. And furthermore, the sleeping Rents due to the Crown (not yet in charge) will be thereby received, and the Clerk of the Pipe will be hereafter, enabled the better to perform the Duty of his Office.

All which is humbly offered to Consideration.

January 25th, 1660.

By	Rich. Caril, Senior. Ben. Wallinger, William Burnet, Senior. Nich: Highmore.	William Saterthwait, Will: Burnet, Junior. Walter Wallinger.
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Several Proposals, and Considerations, further offered by

Walter Devereux, and George Carew, unto the Lord High Treasurer of England, Chancellour of the Exchequer, under Treasurer, Barons, and to all the Officers of His Majesties Court of Exchequer, declaring how the Kings certain Revenue may be brought into the publique receipt, by the Tenants, and the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of England and Wales, (excepting the Chantry Rents, Pensions, &c.) according to the antient Course of that Court, Customs, and common Laws of England.

THE said Walter Devereux, and George Carew, having lately given sevall Proposals (under their hands) remaining with the Lord chiese Baron, and the rest of the Barons of his Majesties Court of Exchequer ; and Mr. Payn, in the Kings Remembrance Office : concerning the collection of that part of his Majesties Revenue, consisting of Chantry Rents, Pensions, Positions, &c. Wherein they alledged, that there were divers inconveniences formerly suffered, and Abuses done to the Crown, and People of England, by several miscarriages of Receivers, Collectors, and Messengers ; as also by Auditors, not duly declaring their Accompts. The scope of all being an Introduction to a further service, intended to the King, and Subject. The Auditors and receivers, unwilling to be brought to a late Accompt, used their utmost endeavours to obstruct the said Service, and to continue their old practices : who tended a new Warrant to the Barons for their Approbation, That the Lord Treasurer might sign for Messengers ; A strange kind of confidence to frame their own designs, and conclude the Barons Opinions, before they made any report to the Reference upon the former Petition, and Proposals upon the reference concerning the Collection of the said Chantry Rents, &c.

Vide, The Draught of a Warrant ready prepared, and offered by the Auditors to the Barons, to sign for Messengers, to levy the Kings Rents, although formerly adjudged illegal, at the Council Table.

UPON the Dissolution of Abbies, &c. There were several Auditors and Receivers, appointed to bring in the Kings Revenue which was then, very great and troublesome, to collect out of several Demisable Lands, Profits of Courts, Wood-sales, &c. which are since reduced to certainties of Fee-Farms and Tents, being such dry Rents, that neither rise nor fall : Yet (to the wonder of the World (as Sir Robert Cotton observes) although the cause be taken away, the effect continues. And notwithstanding the Kings Revenue (in all Counties of England) is brought from one shilling to a penny, yet the supernumerary Officers remain, to the great charge of the King, and grievance of the People.

A poor Messenger in York-shire, purchased Land, worth 300. pound per annum ; by exactions, and oppressing the People.

ANCIENTLY The Sheriff of every County was accountable for the Kings Rents, and it would conduce much to the Kings benefit, and common good of the Subject, if it were reduced into the same Method. The King would then be certain of his Rents, and the Tenants of a good discharge, and still keep their money in the Country, their travel and pains spared to carry their money to Audits. There being several very considerable Fee-Farm Rents (viz.) in Yorkshire, one Fee Farm Rent of 800. per Annum. In other Counties many Tenants pay 500. others 7, 8, 900. per Annum, of Fee-Farm Rents. It is therefore very absurd, unsafe, and chargeable, That the Kings great Rents, should be payd to a Receiver, and he to pay them afterwards into the Receipt ; So that when the Auditors, Receivers, Clerks Fees, Dyer, Poundage, Arrears, supers eight thousand pounds respite money, upon Accompt, always left in the hands of one and twenty Receivers, at 3 or 400. a piece, and other allowances considered, the Noble is brought to nine pence,

By return of Clothiers, Graders ; and others that deal in Staple Commodities, being advantageous to the Subject, to pay their money in London, where they sell their Commodities, that are made in those Countries, and where the Cattell are fed, that serves both Country and City.

the King impoverished, and thole Officers enriched, which hath been the continual practice, ever since the Auditors and Receivers were appointed, to the damage of the Crown, many hundred thousand pounds, part of which is not pardoned. That they stand accountable for at this day.

The Proposals of Walter Devereux, and George Carew.

Sir Christopher Hatton, Mr. Lyons, and Mr Wharton, sh ee of the Receivers of the Revenue, are 36000 l. in Arrear, which was occasioned chiefly by the Auditors, not duly declaring their Accomps; so that they paid what they pleased, and when they pleased, being under no controll, that would discover the fraud.

FIRST. That all the Kings Rents shall be charged in the great Roll of the Exchequer. And that the Tenants chargeable with any of the said Rents above 20 l. per Annum, shall pay the same into his Majesties Receipt of the Exchequer, half yearly, and be discharged of their payments, according to the course of the Court, as by the Statute of 51. H. 3. and 10. E. I. is directed. And such as fail to pay their Rents, to be levied by the Proces of the Court.

SECONDLY. That all the Kings Rents under 20 l. per Annum, in every County (except the Collection of the Chantry Rents) to be charged in the Sheriffs Accomps.

THIRDLY. That the Stewards and Bayliffs of the Kings Honours, Manors, Courts, and Baylywicks, shall take the Issues of their Offices, (or any others, that will give most) at certain rates, (by Lease) according to the Quits-rents, Fines, casualties, and other perquisites that they have yielded for 21 years before the late War, and to pay the said Farms into the Receipt, or to the Sheriff, according to the value respectively.

This being done, the King cannot be defrauded; his Revenue will be certainly payd. The people duly discharged and accommodated. The yearly Accomp (without difficulty) declared by two Auditors. The rest and the 21. Receivers wholly laid aside as useles; All things then remaining upon Record to publicke view, for the common safety of King and People.

Arguments raised from the Proposals

The Auditors, and Receivers, in many cases, take upon them the Office of Treasurer, Chancellor, Barons, Chamberlains, and Remembrancers.

The Chantry Rents are troublesome to be brought into the Sheriff's Accomps; it is therefore humbly conceived, that that charge is most proper for the collector General.

WHEREIN will the supernumerary Auditors, and all the Receivers, be prejudiced, if the King allow them Pensions, answerable to their Haliaries, and save sixty thousand pounds per Annum, to the King and People; As King Henry the 8th did, when he suspended many of them as useles before? Or wherein will the Kings Tenants that pay the great Rents, be prejudiced, if they pay the money into the Receipt, and receive legal Discharges, which are recored for the security of the People, rather then to trust to Auditors Accomps in their own keeping, or to Receivers Acquittances, which are often lost; and many years after, the Kings Tenants sued and vexed with processe candleys? Or wherein will the Kings Tenants of small Rents be prejudiced, if they pay them into the Sheriff's hands, whose Deputies, Bayliffs, and Officers, in every Division, are ready, (at their own doors) to receive them, rather then ride twenty or thirty miles to an Audit, waiting and loosing their time, and often vexed with Messengers, to the great Detry of all people throughout the Kingdom? The like convenience will be to the Kings Tenants of the Chantry Rents (as in the Method already proposed by the said Walter Devereux, and George Carew, to the Lord chiefe Baron: Or wherein will the Kings Honour or Profit be lessened by this Method, it being more advantagous for all men to pay their Rents at home, then ride far to an Audit to pay one Shilling, and to eat and drinck two Shillings upon the Kings Accomp, neglecting their own occasions, to a far greater loss otherways.

Vide, the Report of Sir Robert Cotton, concerning the Collection of the Queen's Rents under halfe a Crown.

4000. l. per Annum, is now, and hath been for many years paid into the Wardrobe, by severall Fee-Farmers, and other Tenants.

A Receiver for Yorkshire lately gave 1800. l. for his place, as Assignee from another.

THAT the Revenue hath been brought in by them above eighty years. That they have Patents for their lives under the great Seal, to receive the said Rents, and Audit the Accomps. That they bought their places at great Rates, That the Kings Rents cannot be so speedily and safely answered by the Tenants, Sheriffs, or general Collectors. And that the Method of the Kings Household expences, will not be obserued, if the course be altered in bringing in of the Revenue.

Answered by Walter Devereux, and George Carew.

THAT It was never intended, that Receivers should be continued in that way of Receipt, after the Rents were ascertained. But that the Revenue should be brought in again by the ancient way of the Sheriffs. As by the Statute de Scaccario made the 5 H. 3. and the Statute of Rutland, in the 10th E. I. The Kings Patents granted to Auditors, and Receivers for their lives, were ex gratia & mero motu, And if they have since bought their places of others, their Advantages must accrue to them, from the Injuries done to the King or People. That the Sheriffs of all Counties, are persons chosen to serve the King and Country, being Landed men, and of ability there, to answer the King and Subjects dues, they taking Security of the Under Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Deputies and other Officers, to be answerable to them for the Issues of their Offices at a day certain. And the Lord Treasurer may design the payments of the Kings Revenue, according to the several purposes ordained.

ORIGINALLY, The Kings Rents were payd in kinde, by Cattle, Corn, Hay, Oats, and other Provisions for the Kings Household. The inconveniency of that was found great, for Tenants to bring their Carriages from places far distant to the Court, so then by Agreement, they payd their Rents to the Sheriffs (the grand Officers of the severall Shires) who payd the said Rents Scaccario nostro pondere & numero. Allowing 6 d. in the pound, for wearng of the money by often telling. The uprightness of that Age was such, that they accounted the Kings Rents sacred and individual, considering, that the Kings care and charge preserbed all men in peace and plenty. And the Sheriffes then, minding the Common-Weal, and good of their Country, answered the Kings Rents by Provises at London, who kept correspondence with Factors, Clothiers, Gazziers, and others, trading from all parts of England to the City, and levied the Rents at his leisure. By which means, he promoted Trade, kept the money still in the Country, That employed Spinners, Weavers, and Husbandmen, which otherwise their whole Market money had been carried out of the Country by Receivers and Collectors. That came as Strangers amongst them.

The Premises considered, it remains under your Lordships consideration, whether it be not fit for a Parliament to consult what is most necessary to be done for the advantage of the King in his Revenue, and the Commodity of the People in their payments, and to hear what further shall be proposed upon the whole matter, for his Majesties Service therein, all which is submitted to

January the 29th 1660.

By

Walter Devereux,
George Carew.

THE Busines tending to the well setting of his Majesties revenue, under Consideration of the Lord Treasurer, and others. The Petitioners not doubting, but the referrees, had been fully satisfied in the Premises, concerning the Collections, and what was alledged in the petition; left it for the Barons to report. And on the 13th. of May 1661. Calling for their report, the Barons desired an information of the benefit intended to His Majestie in the said Collection, some of them having forgotten the particulars, and also the discoverie of the mis-carriages, and inconveniences, which had happened by the default of the Receivers, Collectours, and other Officers, relating to the said accounts. Whereupon it was briefly answered by the Petitioners, that in their proposals (concerning the said Collection) left with Mr. Paine, they had offered first, that they would observe such a methode in every County, that the rents should be duly answered without the charge of Poundage, which the receivers had, besides the Collectours fees. Secondly, without the charge of 2s. upon every account, which the Auditours Clerks, were allowed for ingrossing the accounts. Thirdly, that they would give good Security to render a perfect Account yearly upon Oath, and return the supers, and upon whom depending, that process may Issue duly out to avoid the charge of Messengers. Fourthly, they would discharge the King of 1500 lb. being part of a Debt due by Letters-Patent charged upon the revenue. And lastly, that they would Pay the said rents on the first day of May, every Year, during the said term desired by their Petition, into His Majesties receipt of Exchequer.

Anno. 16.
Hen. 6. a writ
was directed
from the King to
the Treasurer,
and Barons,
wherein it ap-
peared that one
extraordinary
receiver was
deemed a Bur-
then, and un-
necessary charg
to the Crown,
and therefore
according to the
constant course
of the Exche-
quer, the Court
thought fit he
should be dis-
charged of his
receipts, and
transferred to
the Sheriffs as
formerly.

And as for the arrears, and supers depending upon the former tenants, and Collectours in the Ministers accounts, and receivers accounts, relating to the same, which were occasioned through the default of the Auditors, and other Officers aforesaid. The Petitioners, then informing the Barons, that they could not so clearly make them appear without an express order to some of the Clerks of the Court, to peruse their last declared accounts, and certifie the same. Several Clerks being then present, informed the Court, that it was a work of time, but for their satisfaction, and upon the earnest desire of Mr. Walter Devereux, one of the Petitioners, being a Member of Parliament, the Barons made this following Order.

Die Martis xiiii. May 1661.

O R D E R E D, that the last declared accounts of the Ministers, and receivers in the Counties of Wilts. York-Shire, and Lincoln-Shire be brought into the Exchequer Chamber upon wednesday 15. of May by eight of the Clock in the morning to be perused in the presence of one of the Auditors Clerks by Mr. Hudson, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Carill, and Mr. Burnet.

Matthew Hale.
Edw. Atkins.
Chr. Turner.

Notwithstanding Sir Edward Sawyer was unconcerned in the said order for those Counties, yet he appeared the next morning before the Barons, and told them that it was not convenient for the Auditors to bring their accounts out of their Office, or that they should be perused without the Lord Treasurer were first acquainted with the business (pro consequentia) and for that the Barons Order was not Obeyed, the Petitioners desired a further order, which was granted as followeth. viz.

Die Mercurii, xv. May 1661.

O R D E R E D, That Mr. Harpham one of the Attornies in the Kings Remembrancers Office, Mr. Wilkinson, another Attorney in the Treasurers Remembrancers Office, and Mr. Burnet, one of the Sworn Clerks of the Pipe-Office, do forthwith peruse the last declared Receivers Accounts, with the Ministers accounts, relating to the same, for the Counties of Wilts. York-Shire, and Lincoln, or any other Counties, and certifie unto us the Arrears and supers in the said accounts, and for how long time they have been depending their.

Matthew Hale.
Edw. Atkins.
Chr. Turner.

Mr. Kinsman Auditor for Wilts. had no declared accounts in his Office since the 7th. Year of King Charles the First. And Mr. Chislett Deputy Auditor to Mr. Gwin, for Lincoln Shire told the Petitioners, they had given the Barons sufficient satisfaction by Certificate under their hands, concerning the supers, and Arrears in their accounts in December last. And the Deputy-Auditor for York-Shire had no declared account in his Office since the 14th. of the late King Charles; But the Petitioners in persuation of the last Order, caused the last declared accounts to be perused (with much opposition, Sir Edward Sawyer telling the Auditors they deserved to lose their offices for suffering those persons to look into their Accounts) by the Attornies aforesaid, who certified the Barons the true state of the business under their hands, as appears before the Barons Report in the 19. page.

TO

To the Right Reverend Father in God

W I L L I A M

By Divine Providence

LORD ARCH-BISHOP OF CANTERBURY

HIS GRACE,

Primate of England and Metropolitane.

Right Reverend Father in God,



H A V E observed in reading the Acts of Councils, and Parliaments, held by the KING S of England? That they have Supported themselves, repaired their Estates, and payd their Debts, by improving the Revenue of the Crown, and lessening the charge of supernumerary Officers belonging to the Exchequer. And although the King hath an absolute Sovereign power in himself to do it without Parliaments; yet he hath usually condescended, in such cases, to advise with the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons assembled in Parliament.

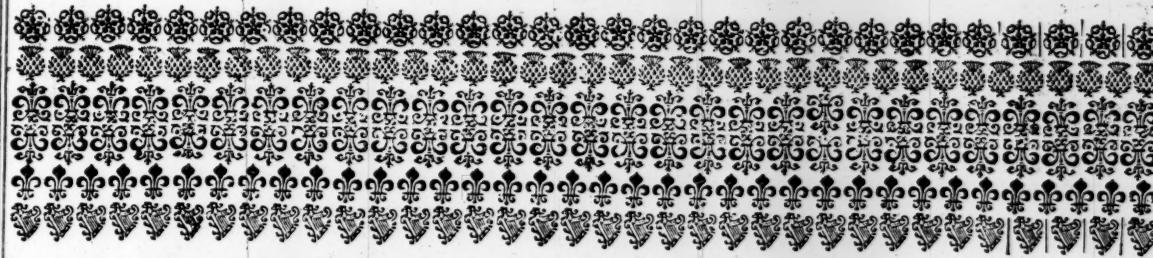
The State held it most just, in the seventh year of King Henry the fourth, to help the King out of his own, rather then burthen the People, and improved his Lands, although in Lease. And alioin Henry the sixths time, the King was induced by his Council, to Convey to the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, and others, all Profits of Wards, Escheats, and Forfeitures, &c. towards the defraying the charge of his House, to prevent the immoderate Requests of importunate Suiters. May it please your Grace, The Creditors that are concerned in the Petition, for the improvement of First Fruits and Tenthys, of the Clergie, are many and troublesome, and of several Opinions. They have urged me to write these further Arguments and Perswasions to the Clergie, wherein is endeavoured to convince all men, as well of the undoubted Rights and Proportions due to the King from the Clergie, as the Rights and Dignities due to the Clergie from the People. Yet I understand the whole scope (of their Grievances) is to be relieved out of the late improvements of Bishops, Deans, Non-Residents, Pluralists sine Curas, and Ministers whose Livings are worth above a hundred pounds per annum. The Method they intend to propose, I doubt not but may please your Grace, since they drive so much at the Benefit of the poore Clergie, and to annex certaine Augmentations for ever to such Livings, and Vicaridges that yeild not sufficient Maintenance, and Encouragement to them that serve the Cure. My Lord, I have a double Obligation upon me to honour the Clergie, above all other Orders and Dignities, therefore desired Moderation, and added some thing of my own short Observations, to the advantage of the whole Hierarchy of the Church (only consistent with the old and sure Foundations of good Government) in the English Monarchie. And, I question not, but the Cause of the Church, and the Cause of the Widow and Fatherless, will find Audience and Relief in Parliament.

I shall not trouble Your Grace any further, then to acquaint You, I have Printed but a small number of these Papers, to be delivered only to some of the most Eminent and Honourable Persons of both Houses, and other perticular Friends that have a great sense of the whole Business, and a great Value for the Clergie; there is much more to be sayd and considered, then what I have written: All which I humbly submit to Your most Pious and Prudent apprehensions, and shall ever study to approve my self.

Your Lordships

Most bumble and Faithful Servant:

GEORGE CAREVV.



FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS,
OFFERED TO THE

CLERGIE,

*Concerning their first Fruits and Tents, due to the KING, for his supream pastoral Charge (op-
pugnant to the Doctrine of Rome) Asserting the KING'S Right to the Government of the
Church, Vindicating the Bishops Office, Order, and Dignity in England. Justifying Tythes
(or bona Sacra) to be the Ministers proper maintenance by Divine right. With several Ar-
guments deduced from Scripture, and reason (promiscuously delivered for the satisfaction of
all men) proving it both sacrilegious and destructive, to defraud the KING in his Tributes,
Rights, or Revenues of the Crown.*

VHEN a man reads with Patience, and without prejudice, he gives himself the liberty of making a true definition of those things, which comes within the reach of his own capacity to judg. The Church is truly apprehended to be a State and Society of men professing one Faith, serving one God, and confessing one Saviour and Redeemer; being a collective Body of several Parts, and Confidences, indowed with large and Honourable Priviledges (more ancient then any Society whatsoever) having Communion with God and Angels; that was visible in the families of the Patriarchs, before, and after the Flood, called in holy Scripture, and by the Fathers, a people chosen of God; unto whom his Son, and our Saviour hath manifested those things, which before were kept secret; that this Church hath been strengthned, and confirmed by the blood of Apostles, Bishops, Preachers, and holy Martyrs, against the gates, and Battelments of Hell. That Christian King's, have the supream Government of the Church; from whence Bracton, and our ancient Common Lawyers of England, calls the Kings revenues *sacra patrimonia*, and saies, *Omnis quidem sub rege, & ipse sub nullo nisi tantam sub Deo*: so that naturally, from thence (by the rules of Government, and protection) arises, that the Clergie are to pay their tribute to the King as well as the Laity. *And they that deceive the KING, deceive themselves, and others.*

Moses left this for a Law to remain for ever, that the Fathers should teach their children what the Lord had done in their days, and to inquire in times past what was done even from the creation of the World, whereby we may truly understand, that God ordained to himself, the seventh part of our time, and the tenth part of our increase: *Ius permaneat semper nec unquam mutetur Lex vero scripta sepius*: Man that is the measure of all things, and hath reason given him to discern between good, and evil; must needs offend against the Law of his understanding, when he deals unjustly with God or man. It was a great offence, and a cursed thing in the time of the Law to remove the Land-mark, and Antient bonds between Neighbour, and Neighbour, by reason of the great unquietnes which was caused thereby: how much more do they offend, which remove, and alter the proportion allotted to the service of God, and the Church, and the Antient bounds which our fore-Fathers have set between the King, and his people. *And they that deceived the KING, brought the Callamities upon themselves, and the whole Nation.*

When Saul was made King, the High Priest became a subject, and the first Fruits, and Tents which were given by the other Preists, and Levites, to the High Priest before, was then vested in the King, having the supream pastorall Charge of the People: it was a proverb amongst the Jews, that paying of tythes was a hedge to a mans possession, and a settled maintenance for perpetuating of religion. Nature teaches men to honour God with their substance. The Heathen themselves, which had not the means to apprehend much, offered the tythe of their Corn, and Wine to their Gods, making payment in kind for the plentifull increase they had, before any use were made of the other nine parts. The Scripture, the rule of our Faith, hath left examples of that particular proportion, most fit to be set apart for the service of God; and forasmuch as the Church of Christ hath entred into obligation; The Statutes and Decrees of the Land injoyning the paymēnt of tythes, it is a vanity, and a superfluous question to dispute, whether they be of Divine right. *And they that denied the Kings proportion, ought not to receive their own: the publike revenue ought to be preferred before the private.*

It's objected, we are now free from the Law of Moses, and not bound to pay Tythes any longer; that Christ suffering, and offering up himself a Sacrifice for sin; *Aron's order removed from the Temple, and the office of the priesthood became Evangelical*: it's granted, that the law was fulfilled but not destroyed; the *hoc agere* was turned into *Hoc Credere*, yet the Text says, that *Heaven and Earth shall pass away, but not one tittle of the Law should perish*; Faith is proved by works, and if there wants Charity all is nothing: The Equitable Consideration for Tythes, continues

*Regibus gubernandi Ecclesiam
honor a Deo Opt. Max. concedi-
tur, non ut Doctrinam sacram
ultra immutent, sed quo ea
que praecepit Deus, preserventur
sedulo ut prospicant.*

*Decimae de populo exigi alio
nomine non possum (qua bona
sacra) ut inde sit quo officia
Divina rite a Ministris Ecclesi-
sticis peragantur.*

*Canones ubi jam sancti & ex
Doctrina Christiana a legum la-
toribus imperati fuerint protinus
obligant, & apud omnes sub ea
ditione degentes Divinorum iis
stitutionum vim obtinent.*

upon the like conditions under the Gospel, as they did before under the Law? the Priests and Levites took them for expounding the Law, serving at the Altar, and Tabernacle, and offering up the Sacrifices for the sins of the people, the Preachers and Ministers of the Gospel receive the Tythe, and offerings, for administering the Word and Sacraments, teaching the mysteries of Salvation, and offering up Prayers, as daily sacrifices for the People: in the first 150 Years after Christ, the Apostles, and Preachers of the Gospel, were dispersed, and had no settled maintenance but the voluntary contributions of those that imbraced their Doctrine, and some that received their glad tydings of Salvation, sold all that they had, and layd it at their feet. *Tertullian, Cyprian, Clemens-Alexandrinus, Eusebius, Irenaeus*, and others, writ of their Dyet, Habitation, and apparel, and of severall things indifferent in themselves, which altered with time, and place, according to the Rules of Princes, and established Laws of their Government

*Novum Testamentum & si sit
Norma Christianæ Doctrinae
perficiissima, amen ab auctoritate
Regum vim Legis accepit.*

*Christus leges novas quibus
generemur nullas edidit, sed do-
ctrinam & monita, (unde illis)
fure immortallitatis gloria
digni evaderemus.*

The people of God in the Primitive times desired a King to protect them from their Enemies, and by Divine institution Kings were appointed to govern, and rule over them, who received the power both Spiritual and temporal into one and the same hand, he made choyce of the Priests and deposed them as *Solomon* did *Abiather*, and placed *Zadock* in his *Rome*. And the Law both Judaicall and Levitical was made Canonical Scripture, by *Josah*: The Rites and Ceremonies of the Church after *Christ* were debated and determined at national Synods, and general Councils, and were made Cannon laws by the Emperours. The Apostles perswaded the people to believe Christ's Doctrines, not upon pain of death but damnation, and taught them to be obedient to their Civil Magistrates for conscience sake, for that an Oath was the end of all strife. The old and new Testaments were preserved by the holy Spirit, and Preached publickly in *England* in the Year 250. The Reverend and Learned Pishops in *England* in those days, much Honour'd for their Constancy, and Zeal in Religion, were summoned to the Generall Councils of *Sardice* and *Nice*, and much approved of for their Doctrine all the time of *Constantine* the Great.

The Originall of the P O P E ' S Usurpation over CHRISTIAN PRINCES.

*Pontifex Romanum minus
Dominacionis sue ambitum ui-
deret, nequam Ordinem societati
Iesu ad causam suam sustentandi
constituit bi falsi illuminationi-
bus sive novis luminibus populo
dementarunt & a legitimi-
cipibus alienarunt.*

As to the English Monarchical Government (under which our Lives, Liberties, and Estates are best secured by *Magna Charta*, and the *Petition of Right*) it is agreed there is but one man Supream, all others act under his name, by commission? The Clergie being subordinate to the Prince, having the superiority over them, do submit themselves to his Government in all things according to Gods commands; knowing there is no power but of God, and they are ordained of God; That Kings are the Lords Anointed, his Image upon Earth, Nursing Fathers of the Church, and Princes of the people of God. The Pope or Bishop of *Rome* usurped his Authority of late times: Emperours and King's formerly elected, degraded, and censured them. *Theodoret* employed *John*, the first Bishop of *Rome* in the nature of an Ambassador to *Justinian* the Emperour, and for exceeding his Commission, he kept him in Prison until he dyed. In the year 679. Pope *Agatho* besought the Emperour to forgive him the Tribute which the Pope of *Rome* usually payd for his Consecration. One *Almaine* Emperour chose Pope *Leo* the eighth, *John* the Fourteenth, and *Benedict* the Fifth, and so successively, but as the Emperours did fall, so the Popes did rise: The Pope himselfe will rather renounce the succession of *Peter*, than the Donation of *Charlemagne*.

*Invejurando Deus in testem
advocatur, adeoque illius attri-
buta agnoscuntur, atque etiam
perjurii uindex accersiuntur.*

*Christus hic munus regium
non obiuit sed id curavit us homi-
nes regeneratos & ad adventum
suum secundum gloriosum, pre-
paratus haberet.*

The Church of *Rome*, once a Member of the true Catholick Church, is fallen from the Principles of the Apostolick, and primitive purifie, both in Doctrine, and Manners, and came to that swelling greatness by six steps *Gradatim*. The first, by *Constantines* departing from *Rome* to *Constantinople*. The Second by the fall of the Empire in the *West*. The Third, by the donation of *Phocas*. The Fourth, by the voluntary Charter, that the Emperour of *Constantinople* made to *Benedict* the Second, In the Year 684. The Fifth, by the amity between *Zachary* Bishop, of *Rome*, and King *Pipin* of *France*, In the Year 751. The Sixth and last step, by the Constitution of Seven Electours, by *Gregory* the Fifth a *Germane* born, and Kinsman to *Otho* the Emperour. So the Beast that Obscurely sprung up, increased and became insolently Triumphant over Kings, and Emperours; and sent their Popish innovations of Doctrine, and discipline into *England* in the *Saxons* time. A Foundation layd in Blood, Treason, and Rapine, cannot support a Fabrick from falling to the ground.

*Christus nullum hic potestatem
regiam exercuit. S. Petrus
debet debere nos subiectos esse
eius humanæ ordinationi prop-
ter Dominum; sive Regi in
super-exiencia, sive Preside-
bus, ut qui per eum mittantur
sum ad ultionem facinorosorum,
ann ad laudem bene agentium.
Quoniam ita est voluntas Dei, ut
bene agendo os obstruatis Despi-
centium hominum ignorantie. Ep.
c. 2. v. 13.*

It is in vain to read the Desputations and Volumnes of *Bellarmino*, and others that writ in the defence of the Church of *Rome*, that swept away the mony of *England* under Colour of indulgencies, that caused the Common people to rob their Children to Inrich the Fryars, and make their posterity poor by such Charity and Devotion, not by the Scripture required: The Church of God is built upon his name and word, that unmoveable Rock; The keys of heaven are Faith, and good works. The people are admitted in, or kept out of the Church by the Ministers of the Gospel, according to the ordinances of God. The Prophets foretold the *Jews* of a *Messiah* to re-establish amongst them the Kingdome of God, which was rejected by them in the time of *Samuel*? This expectation made them obnoxious to impostures, that have had the Ambition and art (by plausible, and false Doctrines) to attempt, and deceive the people: Christ himselfe, and the Apostles forewarned them of such false Prophets, and told them further, that his Kingdom was not of this world; that the Kings of Nations had Dominion over their subjects, but his Kingdom purchased by his Blood, was not to be possessed untill his second comming. The Devil seeks, by suggesting a present Dominion, to weaken the Faith of Christians. Saint Peter and the rest of the Apostles had Power given them to teach the people the Gospel, and the mysteries of their salvation, in the Faith of Christ, and him crucified; when Christian Sovereigns were Baptised into the Faith (by vertue of their office) they obliged themselves to preserve the Doctrine of Christ: God requiring the account from them, and at their hands, being not only *Pater Patriæ*, but *Pater Ecclesiæ*, therefore Tythes, the patrimony of the Church, should be maintained and kept inviolate by Kings the nursing fathers of the Church.

A Mongst the Emperial laws was omitted, the punishment for killing their Fathers, supposing no man to be so horridly impious and wicked to commit such an act of Paricide against the law of nature. It may be sayd as much, of those

those men that Robbed and destroyed their mother, the Church of *England*; The Pope perswaded the Kings of *England*, that he was the universal Governour of the Church, and he received the revenue of first Fruits and Tents from the Clergie which was due to the Crown, and the four orders of Fryars perswaded the people that tythes were given *ex debito Charitatis*, and not *ex debito Justicia* to the Secular Preists, and so got several grants of them to themselves for their Spiritual labours, the other supernumerary orders of Monks and Nuns further perswaded the Layety to make Arbitrary Consecrations of Tythes to their Abbies, and Monastries, and to appropriate several Churches and Lands to their foundations of reputed Clergie, Who by allowing severall salaries to their stipendaries for serving the Cure, gave advantage to Covetous men (upon the dissolution to dispoyle the Church) who took grants of those impropriate Tythes, and turned them into Lay-Fees, which was done more through the defect of Councils then any force of Adversaries, in subjecting that Revenue of the Church to their humane titles, supposing the property that God hath in them might be changed to their own uses by such contracts. Whereupon several poor scandalous Livings have since made scandalous Ministers. That in many parts of the *North*, and *West*, of *England*, the Vicars are necessitated to sell Ale, or go to their day-labour, for the subsistence of themselves, and their Families. A grave Spaniard landing in King *Edward the Sixth*'s time, neer the Ruins of an old *Abbie* by the sea coast, perceived a poor Clergie-man hedging in of his Glebe land, the Spaniard to satisfie his curiosity, desired the Vicar to shew him his Church, demanding what was his maintenance, he told him he had twenty Nobles a Year, being some part of God's revenue and inheritance, which was reserved to himself; the Spaniard wept bitterly, and gave the poor Clergie-man all the mony he had, laying, That God had not been so provident for his Church in *England* as in other parts of the World.

In Concilio Generali Viennensi Ratum est Decretum contra Frates Mendicantes; eorumque Doctrinam perfrinxit Innocentius Quartus in Decretalibus in Angliam transmisso, ubi appellantur isti novi Prædicantes, qui docent & predican contranovum, & vetus Testamentum. In Decreto illo fuse Statutum Decimas a Ministris prædicantibus & Ecclesiæ Officiariis nequaquam esse auferendas.

The Offices, Dignities, and Possessions of BISHOPS, DEANS, and PREBENDS, *VIX DICATED.*

Episcopacy was practised in the Apostles time, and it was the constant Doctrine of all the Fathers, that Bishops succeeded the Apostles in the first, and best ages of the Church, and ordeyned Preachers in every City: Presbyterian Government was not thought on, before the Reformation at *Geneva*, which is Aristocracy. And the *Independant* sprung up with the *New-England* Faction; whose Government is Democracy. At the first General Council (after Christ) Bishops were planted in all parts of Christendom; both for the purity in Doctrine, and the safety, and external state of the Church, and have continued, ever since in *England*, untill these late violent times of Interruption, that brought their Bishopricks into Abeyance and Consideration of the Law. Before the Foundations of Parliaments were layd, the Kings of *England* called onely their Prelates, and Nobles to Council with them; and the Affaires of the Kingdom, was ordered by Edicts to the Officers, and Governours of the severall Counties. King *Henry the First*, in the Year of our Lord, 1102, invested the Bishops by giving them a Pastoral Staff, and a Ring, testifying that their Donation, was from their Sovereign. The Pope (at that time) questioning the Kings Authority, and Right to investitures, the King sent expressly then to *Rome*, *Herbert* Bishop of *Norwich*, and *Robert* Bishop of *Lichefield*, to acquaint him, that he would rather loose his Kingdom, then his Right, to Donations of Churches. *Afius* the Oldest Bishop of his time (being about 200. Years after Christ,) framed the *Nicen* Creed for the whol Christian World. Which much improves the Benefit that the Church receives by Episcopacy.

Vulgo, ubi Ministros sibi invisos habent, a Religione sapientia desciscunt; quare expedit ut Ministri docti juxta aquæ pī sint quovaritii hominū ingenii undique occurrant.

Bishops have been Antiently Barons by Tenure, and had their Votes in *Parliament* by a double right, the one to advise in framing of Laws, that they were not made repugnant to God's word, and the other for their Temporalities, having Estates and Families of their owne, subject to the Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom. It is a question whether such Prerogatives can be taken away, which were originally annexed to their Dignities, and Orders of their Persons and Offices. By the same Rule the Lords temporal may lose their Privileges, prerogatives, and Preheminences (held of the Crown) which they have above other men? Honours are rather Burthenes then advantages, rendring men obnoxious to great expences, and offices do bring more trouble then Profit, not acquiring any thing without Danger or envie; no man should in reason envie his happiness that is rather a steward, and servant to the people, then Master of himself, or his own Fortune. *Non nobis nati sumus*; every man serves God, his King, and Country, in some Capacity or other, moving in his station accordingly: And since the Bishops have been interrupted, and kept from their Votes in *Parliament*, there hath been disorders and Confusions both in Church, and State, the Pulpets filled with Blasphemy, the people taught rebellion, and Witchcraft, the Preses open to all manner of seditions, and Heresies, and nothing but violence, and oppression raging throughout the whole Land, no man Considering that the cause of all these Calamities proceeded from the Sacrilege, Pride, Envie, and Covetousnes, of those Persons that made such strange returns for all the labours, and Studies of so many learned Divines of this Kingdom, by whose lives and Doctrines the Crown, and Scepter of *England* hath been exalted above the Pontifical Chaire, and the people freed from the Jurisdiction, and slavery of the Pope.

Olim digna prospicia erant oriundi sacerdotes, plerunque scilicet nobilium minores; Postquam autem ita pessime vastata est Ecclesia, pauca fuerunt premia que ad doctrinam extimularent, ita ut multi sacris Ordinibus ornati ad silvans potius amandari quam ad suggestum concionatorum vocari mercerentur.

The Lands, and possessions of Bishops, Deans, and Prebends, were given by Pious Kings, and other good Benefactours, Originally in Franck-Almoyne for the service of God, and the Church, and were inseperably annexed to the office and Dignity of those orders, that they might have honourable support, answerable to the great care, and charge they were intrusted withall. Their Maintenance ought to be sufficient to keep them from Corruptions, and Sinister affections, and to do acts of Hospitality, giving good examples to all men. Poverty breeds Contempt, although the persons have extraordinary parts, and deserts above other men. The meanest Corporations, and Civil societys of men, are allowed their Presidents, Mayors, Councils, and Officers, to bear rule, and Government over the rest, and they hold their Authority by the Kings Charter. It were very unreasonable in Cities, Provinces, and Diocesses, to deny God a reverend Worshipp and esteem, and the King his Prerogatives, in governing the Church according to order, and decency. The *Heathen* when they would secure their Treasure from Violence, layed it in the Temples, Consecrated to their Gods, knowing that the most inhumane men amongst them would not take any thing out of those places that were dedicated to their Deities.

Prima sejuncta & Decima Regi reservata, arguentur sub illo et ceteris, illius donatione libera tenebitur.

THE CONCLUSION.

THE Church is that in which men hope for Salvation (united under a visible Government) here, and triumphant in Glory hereafter, going under divers elogies, both in Heaven, and Earth. That several Ministerial Officers subservient in the Church militant, were ever allowed a sufficient, and Honourable Maintenance, according to their order : In *England*, before the Establishment of parochial right to Tythes ; Barons layed foundations of Churches at their pleasures, claiming onely a right to the Advouson, and upon lapse to the King as Patron Paramount, he presents to the Cure an Incumbent ; being lawfully ordained, the Bishop institutes, the Arch-Deacon, &c. inducts. He then claiming a free liberty to perswade the People (by Preaching) to Faith, and repentance, obedience to Princes, and love one to another, which is the fulfilling of the Law, and by the ordinance of God and man, he so becomes intituled to Tythes, as his free-hold, for Administiring the word and Sacraments to the People. Yet the unworthiness of Ministers doth not make the word unprofitable, or the ordinances uneffectuall : they may convert others, yet be themselves Reprobates ; and by Coveting more then their owne, they have lost a great part of that which was their due by Divine right. What Kings have endowed the Bishops, and Dignitaries of the Church withall, they receive in a double Capacity, both as Spiritual, and Temporal persons, substituted to govern, and rule under the King, over the rest, contrary to the Doctrines, and erronious opinions of *Rome*.

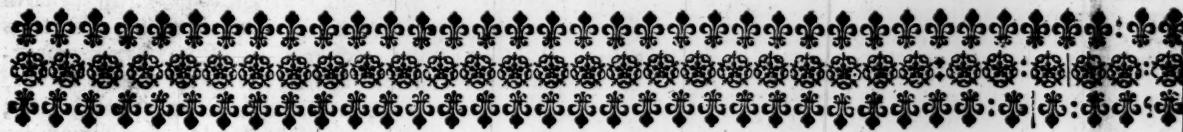
*Ignorantia aliquos reddit Impudicos, alios vero Morigeros.
Scientia aliquos infat, alios deprimit.*

*Protectio trahit Subjectionem,
& protectio mutuam trahit Subjectionem.*

Illi qui semet ipsos ab autoritate Regia eximi nituntur aut sacram ejus personam Calumnias incurant, proculdubio erint obruii, & eorum Posteri ad Intercessionem delebi.

The Orthodox man blushes for the Generation that are not ashamed of themselves for abusing the World, under a colour of Religion, making in a wrong sense, Godliness their greatest gain. He stands amazed at another sort of men (*Libertines*) that were Proud, Malicious, and Covetous, who struck at the very root, giving the greatest blow to the Church that ever was given, by any that protest themselves Christians. They were Emperick States-men (ignorant of Natural Philosophy) destroyed mutual societies for want of Learning, and Knowledg ; they discovered their own weakness, and followed an *Ignis Fatuus*, shewing they were as unskilfull to Govern as unwilling to obey, those were the Men that obstructed the payment of the Kings Debts to Orphans and Widows : They received the Kings Revenue, and built large Houles upon Church-Land, and made other improvements to Ministers with the Creditors Money ; what is come to the Hand of the Clergy out of such improvements, beyond the ordinary and usuall Tents, Fines, and ancient Rents, being divided between the King and these poor Creditors, or at least his own just proportion out of the improved value, according to Law, would give a great satisfaction to all moderate Men ; otherwise people will say, That Covetousnes is great Idolatry, and if it be in the House of God, what will not the Wicked do, those Examples being brought into Presidents.

If some Tenants have forfeited their right of improvement, for want of Allegiance to the King, or that they have, under a force, purchased to preserve their Possession, or otherwise justly offended God, and displeased the Clergy, and lost their Tenant-right ; these poor Creditors that Petition the King for part of that improved Revenue which in charity belongs to them, &c. and have not been guilty of any misdemeanour against his M A J E S T Y , ought in Justice to be considered, which hitherto have been wholly neglected, and dealt unkindly withall by the Clergy about Leases, all which is left to their own Considerations. And whether it was the intent of the Donors, that improvements made by Violence and Rapine, should go to the Church or the Exchequer, is left to Divines and Lawyers to Judg ; and whether they that detain the Kings Rights and Revenues which should go towards the payment of His Debts, be not as guilty of Opression and Cruelty, as those Violators of Religion and Law, were of Sacrilege, and injustice, is left to the World to Judge.



SEVERAL

C O N S I D E R A T O N S

Of the CREDITORS

OFFERED

(To the Lords, and Commons Assembled in PARLIAMENT)
Concerning the KING'S Revenue, and the Debts
OF THE CROWN.

1. A busines wherein all men are equally concerned, seldom any man makes it his particular care to follow, which hath been the cause that so often good purposes fall to the ground; most men minding their own private interest before the publick good of their Country, for which they are chosen, and trusted.

2. Many Men of abstruse learning, and great abilities, do rather please themselves with their own speculations, then look into the other concernments of the World; by managing those affairs which may advantage the King in his revenue, or the people in their trade.

3. When the Kings present wants are considered, the greatness of his debts, and the complaints of so many grants, it may not be unseasonable to enquire if some men were not executors in their own wrong, and that divers have built upon other mens Foundations, to the great grievance of those which have suffered, through Violence, and Oppression.

4. Those riches, and honours fall not out of the Clouds (but are acquired by honest art, ingenuity, and fidelity, to the Crown) which are permanent, yet if the Crown be indebted, those persons are deficient that do obstruct the payment of the Kings debt, by keeping back that proportion of money which should contribute towards the discharge of the Kings obligations.

5. Antiently the Nobility, and Gentry, brought in the chief revenue to the King, holding most of the Lands in their possessions, by Knights service, and other tenures, which yielded Wards, Marriages, Reliefs, and several services to the Crown, the trade of the Nation had improved the Lands from 5 shillings an acre, to 15. The Barons, and antient Gentry have parted with their inheritances to Merchants, and others that have raised their Families, by industry thirft, and such like enterprises. And those purchasers were abated considerably in regard of the tenures, which upon the foundations of law yielded great advantages to the King. And the Creditors parted with large sums of money upon assignments of the profits of that Court, which cannot now be considered but out of the improvements in the Exchequer, or the severall tenants that hold the Lands, which reap the great benefits by taking away the Court of Wards, and Purveiances.

6. Formerly the Kings of England conferred great offices of trust, upon the Clergy, and called them to the Council table for their Wisdom, Learning, Religion, and experience. And they, gave them charge of the great Seal, Treasury, &c. yet some of them were defective, and put upon the Kings mercy by Parliaments, for wasting the revenue of the Crown. The Lords temporal have likewise been often censured for procuring large proportions of the Crown Lands to themselves, and their relations.

7. There hath been Laws in force, that the mover of any gift, or the procurer of any grant, should be fined the double value, until the Kings debts were paid. And, in the Lord Burleighs time; a Customer of London was fined a considerable sum of money for farming part of the Queens revenue at an undervalue, to the prejudice of the Crown, and the damage of the people.

8. When the debts of the Crown were not so great, nor the wants so many, an Ordinance was made pro hospitio Regis in the 3. Year of Edward the 2. and Cardinal Wolsey afterwards amended the Books of orders, called Aula Regis. The motive whereof was *Al Honneur de dieu, & a Honneur, & profit de saint Eglise, & al honneur de Roy, & a son profit, & au profit de son peuple &c.* Henry the 4. caused his Son the Prince, and the rest of his Council to ordain such moderate Governance of his house that may continue *au plaisir, de dieu, & du peuple*, to preserve the Kings honour, and prevent secret waste.

9. It was a question put to a noble man in Henry the 3s. time, whether Honour, or Religion tyed him most to the service of the Crown, he answered, they were individual Concommitants, and had equal operation upon persons of worth, and understanding: Honours being sacred orders, and are used both as Shields, and Ensigns, and they are obliged to defend the cause of the Orphan, and Widdow, next to the Honour of the King, of whom they hold their Dignities. The King preserves the Law in its, Force, and Vigour, by his subservient Ministers of Justice, whom all Estates are bound to observe; And in token of subjection, the Prince himself disdained not the old Saaxon word *Ich dien, I serve;* The chief Justice in Henry the 4. time, committed the Prince for Contempt of the Court, and upon his complaint. The King greatly rejoiced that he had such a Judg, that durst administer Justice upon his Son, and that he had such a Son so gracious as to obey: and afterwards King Henry the fifth himself charged the Judges to minister the Law indifferently, that the oppressed might be eas'd by speedy Justice, and the Offendors discouraged by Judgment executed, that the Land might not longer mourn for the iniquity of former ages.

Before the Law of Property there was no theft, but since the positive Law was established, Men know their duties, and the penalties for Transgressing them.

The Laws of England were ever accompanied the Image of Wisdom the force and strength of reason, and Argument. The Statutes passing the rest of all Estates, are likened to Gold thrice refined.

10. The certain Revenue of the Crown was surveyed, and sold by the late pretended powers, wherein many Fee-farm rents, that before were continued as *super*s, in the Auditors books, and receivers accompts; The purchasers made good to themselves, which the King was either defrauded of by Auditors, receivers, collectors, Bayliffs, or tenants; And upon inquiry into the revenues, and profits, issuing out of all his Majesties Honours, castles, Mannors, Lands, possessions, demesne-lands, rents, customary rents, fee-farms, farm-rents, and tenths reserved upon Charters, or letters Patents of perpetuity, granted from the Crown (which made such a noise in the World) considering the vast charge, and expence of Bayliffs, Stewards, accomptants, Auditors, Receivers, Bedles, Collectors, and others that are paid out of the Kings money, besides allowances to stipendiaries, and fallaries, to Vicars, chorals, Curates and Chaplains to Hospitals, and free Schools; for procurations, and Synodals, to Arch-Deacons, and stipends to Auditors Clerks for writing their accompts, and perpetual Pensions, Annuities, and Corrodies, and yearly fees to Constables of Castles, Keepers of houses, Parks, Forests and Chases, Surveyors fees, Woodwards fees, Reparations, respites, and other allowances incident to this receipt, upon examination it was found, that there came not clearly into the Kings Coffers above 97000 pounds per annum, but into the purchasers purse, far greater sums; so that most of the Kings small rents, as now ordered, are rather burthenes then advantagious to the Crown, the King having granted away his wardships, Reliefs, Marriages, &c. for which tenure many of those rents were continued.

This revenue might be reasonably advanced to 300000. pounds per annum, and upwards, upon due regulation. A prerogative which every private person assumes, to himself.

English Men are to be led, not drawn.

11. The Tenants and common people of England ought to be kept in love and strength to serve the King. The State and Majesty of the Kingdom also to be continued that the King may be feared abroad, and honoured at home: And if the revenue formerly had not been intercepted, exhausted, or misapplied, those many evils upon all estates of the Kingdom had been prevented.

And if the Parliament did seriously consider, that the Kings wants, and engagements are as well encouragement to Enemies, as disheartning to Friends, they would labour to fill his Coffers out of his own, and annex a revenue inseparable from the Crown, answerable to the support of his Majesty, the defence of the Kingdom, and that also might reward his Servants, by sufficient pensions out of his Exchequer, rather then to give away old Lands of the Crown, or new Escheats, and forfeitures, which come by Gods gift, to preserve Justice, and Equity, and the Splendour of the Royal Family.

There be many millions of people (in England and Wales) represented only by the King (in Parliament) that have not fourty shillings per annum free-hold, nor their voices in Cities, or Burroughs at Elections; who were born loyal, and suckt in Allegiance with their Mothers milk, their constitutions naturally inclining, and submitting to the King, and are most willing to pay the Excise for ever, out of their labours, and Bowels, if the charge in the collecting of it, might be payed by those that receive the benefit, and allow nothing in recompence for the Court of Wards, and purveyance to the benefit of the Crown, or Advantage of those Creditors to whom, the profits of the Court was assigned by the King for money lent upon that security.

The old Dictate confirmed that the Couriers had it on their Backs, the Citizens in their Books, and the Bishops in their Bells.

12. Solomon saith, *That money answers all things, & oppression makes wise men mad.* Honours are but small additions, if they must be supported by the people, and the persons that wears them exceeds not others in Virtue, and Merit, as well as in order, and title. Men of true learning, and understanding, do good offices for goodness sake, and study the benefit of their Country, by easing the burthens of the poor, and yielding comfortable maintenance, and encouragement to them that make others rich, and honourable by their labours. In Italy, Princes, and the rest of the nobility, account it no indignity to deal in Merchandizing affairs, in other parts of France, and Germany, far remote from the Seas, where they live, not so plentifully, they esteem it below their quality, and out of a Custom, choose rather to put their younger sons into the Wars, then adventure them for wealth, and experience into the World abroad as Merchants, which hath given such advantages to the Hollanders to engross the trade, and money of Europe into their hands: And its observed that Church-men of these times, are not so publicke spirited as in the former ages, which makes money so scarce, and Citizens complain of them as much as their Tenants, and the whole Nation for their unkindness to the King, not rendering him the tenth part of that he willingly, and freely gave them of late, which the King might have kept in Commendam many years together, as Queen Elizabeth often used to do. The Church of Rome takes the advantage of raising considerable sums of money, by Ecclesiastical offices, and dignities, above the degrees of secular Priests, which claim tythes *ex condigno*, from God and the people, the others *ex dono* from the Pope, and his favourites, therefore no symoney in opinion, where the benefit accrues, to a Common Good of the Country.

Louis, the 12th. of France, that was called the Father of his Country, raised a considerable revenue by offices that were not Judicial; and Charles the fifth prescribed it to his Son as a rule, in his last Instructions, drawing His ground, and reason, from the practise of the antient Romans, for that the Fees of writs, &c. were as trespass offerings, and ought to come into the Publick Treasury, rather then into any private Purse, to enrich particular Men.

Those potent States abroad that were raised by the aids, and supplies of the English Crown, took the boldnes, and liberty not only to revile King James, and the King of Denmark (terming them Bankrupt Princes) but also insulted over their subjects, in the Indian Plantations, &c.) And in derision of the English Nation they would usually say, the Dutch Merchants had gold Chains to reach from Amsterdam to Whitehall, which would purchase any advantage in Commerce, or expiate any Crime, and misdemeanour in their dealings, which gave them great encouragement in their subtil and cruel practises to the prejudice of the King, and Kingdom.

We the Creditours of Sir Paul Pinder, and Sir William Courten, and so consequently the Creditors of the King, are bold (out of necessity) to ask the Lords spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and Commons assembled in Parliament, releif, for the money so long detained from us, and if those things which are proposed, be not by Your grave Wisdom, thought fit to be improved towards all the Advantages mentioned, in the several Petitions, Arguments, Proposals, and considerations; We leave it to your Honours to finde out some other expedient that may answer the Expectation of God, and the World.

Richard Banks,
Thomas Coleman,
William Smith,
Thomas Gould,

On the behalf of
our selves, and the
rest of the Creditors.

The Creditors A P P E A L E,

To the KING S most excellent MAJESTY, and the LORD S of His most Honourable PRIVY-COUNCIL,

CONCERNING

The Island of BARBADOS, and the Ship *Bona Esperanza*, taken by the Dutch, Anno 1643.

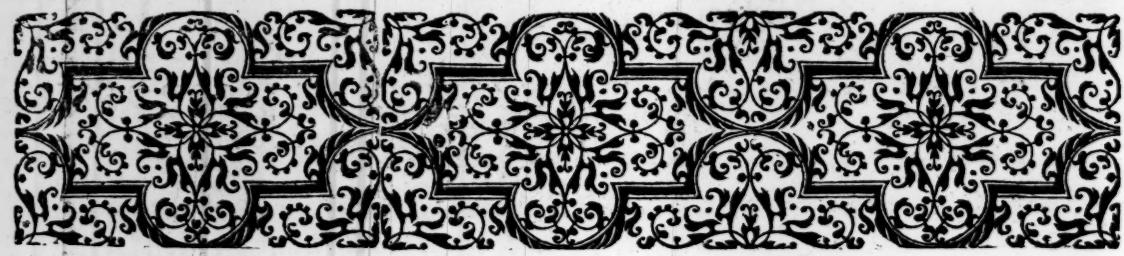
To relate all the services, and good offices done (to the Crown, and People of England) by Sir William Courten, and Sir Paul Pinder were to write Volums in their praises. And to shew what Honour they did the English Nation abroad, what advantages they brought to the King, and Subjects at Home, what encouragements they gave to Seamen, and Merchants for encrease of Shipping, and Trade; were a just reprehension to some, and a reprimand to others, that by indirect practises, have brought great Miseries both upon the Families, and Creditors, of those two worthy Patriots of their Country.

In the Year 1626. Sir William Courten, sent Captain Henry Powel, Commander of the good Ship called the *William and John of London*, with six and forty Men of several Handycraft Trades, to plant and possess the Island of Barbados, which was not before inhabited by any person whatsoever, either native, or others. The said Captain Powel having landed his Men, and taken possession of the Island for Sir William Courten, continued with them upon the Island, the space of a fortnight, in which time they cut down some Woods, and built some small Houses for their present conveniences; He then left them provisions, and sailed to the Main upon the Coast of Guyana, and furnished himself with roots, plants, fowles, Tobacco-seeds, sugar-canies, potatoes, and other materials, and brought along with him thirty two Indians, which he placed upon the said Island, who taught the English to plant the said roots, seeds, &c. (the first that ever was planted there.) Sir William Courten sent another Ship called the *Peter*, with a Pinnace called the *Tomasine*, commanded by John Powel, wherein were threescore and ten Men and Women, with several materials also for planting the said Island for Sir William Courten aforesaid, who were all landed there before Captain Henry Powel returned for England, and had built a Fort called the plantation Fort; That in the Year 1627 Sir William Courten set up the King of Englands Colours, placed a Gouvernor, made Constitutions, and Ordinances there, according to the Laws of England, having procured a Patent, from King Charles the first under the great Seal, in the name of Philip Earl of Pembroke, in trust, to countenance the said Government, and Plantation. And before the Year 1628 they had built three Forts, 100 Houses, began five plantations, viz. the Corn Plantation, the Indian bridg, the fort, the Indian East, and Powels plantation, all which was done at the proper Cost of Sir William Courten: that about the Month of April 1628, the Earl of Carlisle, having a patent of the Charebe Islands, sent a letter, directed to Captain John Powel, and Captain William Deane in Barbadoes, and to others there, entreating them to give entertainment and respect unto Captain Charles Wolverstone, whom he had sent thither with several men from London, hearing it was a hopeful Plantation, and to joyn with them in it. The Earl of Carlisle engaging himself upon his Honour in the said Letter, that the laid Wolverstone and his men should not give them any occasion of offence or trouble in their said plantation; not suspecting any prejudice from English-men, coming from a person of Honour, they entertained Wolverstone and forty men or thereabouts with him: who seduced the people, under pretence, of greater privileges in the said Island, and seized the forts, and took Captain John Powel Prisoner, and others that would not adhere to them. Then Wolverstone declared that he was there as Gouvernor of the said Island for the Earl of Carlisle. That in the Year 1629 Sir William Courten sent Captain Henry Powel again in the good Ship called the *Peter and John*, with a 100 men well provided with Arms, who took the forts, released John Powel and the rest of the Prisoners, and brought the said Wolverstone away Prisoner to London, by virtue of a Warrant under the hand and seal of the said Earl of Pembroke. The said John Powel and his Company afterwards continued in the quiet possession of the said Island six Months or thereabouts; and then one Henery Hawley arrived at the said Island in a Ship called the *Carlisle*, and invited the said John Powel with others to an entertainment on Ship-board, who seized them and carried them away Prisoners to St. Christophers, and sent a company of leud persons from thence, and daily supplies from other Merchants of London, who usurped the whole Island, and Government from Sir William Courten and his Company, contrary to the Law of God, and Nations. That several persons who refused to joyn with the Earl of Carlisle, or those that pretended to have the Power under him were stigmatized, whipt, imprisoned, and shot to death. And then several men of mean quality, understanding the condition of the Island, took advantage of the times, and went over with a company of loose and idle persons, who possessed themselves of the said Island, and plantations, and out of the vast expence and charges of Sir William Courten and his endeavours, they have gotten great estates, but have yielded no satisfaction, either to Sir William Courten or his assigns, notwithstanding the said Sir William Courten had two several Judgments against the Earl of Carlisle, and Wolverstone, upon trials in the Court of Admiralty, concerning the propriety of the said Island. The Power of the said Earl of Carlisle being greater at the Council table then Sir William Courten or his interest, the complaint was suspended, and the Dammages, which were then thirty thousand pounds and upwards, wholly detained by those that intruded and disfized the said Sir William, and his servants of the said Island, and plantations.

About five Years after Sir William Courten died, and left several Factories, in the East Indies, to William Courten his only son and heir, and his sole Executor, who took upon him the execution of his Fathers Will, and joyning with Mr. Thomas Kennifone, and others, sent several ships, with Merchandizes to the East-Indies, for supplies to the rest, and in the Year 1642 the good ship *Bona Esperanza* of London, being fraughted by the said William Courten and his Compartners, making a trading Voyage between Goa, in the East-Indies, and Macco in China, in the month of June 1643, the said ship was set upon by two Dutch-men belonging to the states of the low Countries, and the East-India company of Holland, and after the loss of the said Master of the said ship, and several seamen slain out-right, with eleven more wounded in the defence thereof, the said ship with all her Merchandise, was then taken and disposed of by the said two Dutch-ships of Amsterdam, whereby the said William Courten &c. were dammified to the value of threescore and fifteen thousand pounds and upwards, besides the great losse and utter ruin of several men, women, and children, whose husbands and Fathers were killed in the said service, all which is sufficiently proved, upon record, under several testimonies, of authentick witnesses taken upon Oath in the Court of Admiralty; since which time there hath been applications made to the East-India Company of Holland for satisfaction, but they being so powerful in their own Courts, and by their influences in others, that there hath been no restitution as yet made for the losse and damages of the ship, Life, or goods to the said W. Courten, or his Compartners aforesaid.

And for as much as Sir Paul Pinder, and two other Persons of Honour, became bound for the said William Courten for 126000 pounds, and furnished him with several considerable sums of money to keep up his credit, and expected certain returns also from the East-Indies, for their satisfaction, having his partes assigned to them for Counter-security, which are wholly disappointed whereby it is evident by this, and diverse other former sad examples, that many of this Nation have been destroyed by such like attempts of the Dutch.

The premises considered, and for as much as Sir William Courten and Sir Paul Pinder were such memorable Merchants, so good servants and Subjects to the Crown of England, so great Benefactours to the Church, and such instruments in the Common-Wealth, and that it hath been already a great reflection upon the Honour of the Nation, and a great discouragement to others in following their Examples, for being so slighted; it is therefore the humble request of all the Creditors, that since these and other sad misfortunes have befallen the Heirs, and Executors of Sir William Courten, and Sir Paul Pinder, by the violence of these last 20 Years at home, and their great losses sustained by Violence abroad, besides the Debts due from the Crown; that for the relief of many hundred poor Men, Women, and Children, Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to take the same into your most pious consideration, that a select Committee of twelve Lords, and Commons in Parliament may be appointed to examine the whole matters of fact, and make a report thereof to Your Majesty, and Your most honourable Privy-Council, to determine what in Justice the said Causes, may, both from the said Planters of Barbados, and the Dutch East-India Company, according to the laws of Nations, and the common protection due from Sovereigns, to their Loyal Subjects, be reasonably required.



E P I L O G U E.

TO reflect upon the late Distractions of the Nation, The great Debts of the Crown, or the sad sufferings of the Creditors, were to Arraign all mens Actions : that transgressed the rules of Law, and Equity. In the English Monarchy (a Government comming the nearest to Perfection in this Transitory World) The KING in his Politick Capacity is not improperly likened to God, for Justice, and Immortality ; its observed therefore that he neither dies, nor does any Wrong, and that from the KING the Fountain of Honour, and Justice the Laws like Streams are conducted by the Judges, and dispersed to the people, and the sacred Ordinances, by the Ministers of the Church, to their several Cures, so essentially springing from that Bottom, the two main Pillars of good Government, Religion, and Law, the two inseparable supporters of Regal Authority : The Currents were stopt by defect in the Pipes. The Fountain was not dry, nor the Streams, but the aquaducts failing, when they plunged themselves, and others into a Deluge of Miseries, and disorders ; living upon the spoils of the Crown with so many hundred bands in the Kings Purse, that minded not the support of his royal Estate, nor the ordinary protection of the People ; which brought those Persons into extreme wants that supplied the King with Money for his necessary occasions. The Wits and Inventions of other Men were chiefly taken up about riches, and Possessions of the World, streaching some things beyond their latitude, and depriving others from their Force, and Power, which caused the Oppression of the Kings Creditors (which now lies under Considerations of Parliament) either to be satisfied by a general Contribution, of the Nation; or by improvement of what they have Proposed to the King, or by the revenue in the Exchequer chargeable with their Debts.

KING CHARLES the first (of ever blessed Memory) asserted the due Honour of the Clergy, the Rites, and Government of the Church, and his other prærogatives also (which were not granted by the People that were reserved to himself, when the positive Law of Nations was first established) he maintained with Zeal, and Constancy to the last. Affirming that no Man could be exempted from Obedience, and Subjection under the Government of Kings any more then Children from the Obedience they owed to their Parents, by the Laws of God, and Nature. And that in the Estimation of right understanding Men.

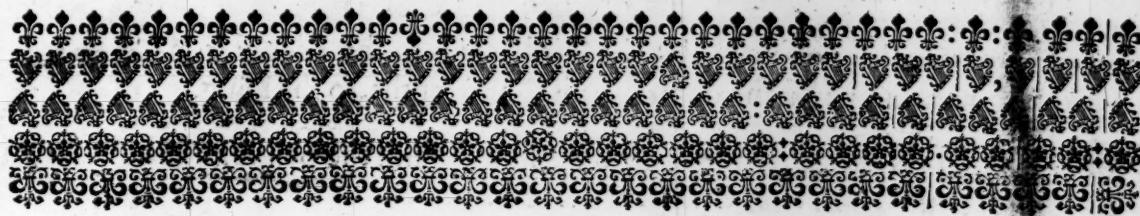
They are very unworthy, and ungrateful to their Prince that seeks to defraud him in any perquisite or revenue of the Crown, who studies daily at Court how to preserve them in Peace, and Prosperity from Enemies at home, and abroad, He that takes the value of a shilling from any Mans person upon the Road, dies without Mercy, and he that Counterfeits a single Penny suffers Death by the Law; yet be that robs God, and the King his Vice-gerent goes unpunished for Offences of Fraud, and Sacrilege which hath brought all the sad Calamities both upon Church, and State.

If by this indigested Discourse (being straitned of Time) I have incurred the Displeasure of some, or the hard Censure of others, I can justly answer them both, that it was neither prejudice, nor interest that engaged me, but Zeal to my King, and Countrey, and the miserable deplored Condition of several Orphans, and Widdows that daily called upon me as administrator to seek some seasonable Releif after so many Years sufferings, and forbearance of their Debts ; And by this way of improvement : I fear not but their Cause will finde Patrons, and Advocates, if they consider rightly the Benefit, and convenience that all Estates may reap, where the whole Design looks towards the Glory, of God, the Honour of the King, the Advantage of the Clergy, and the prosperity of the whole Nation, to which all Men should subscribe.

Connecta pacis Deo concordia vincit.

Gratia soli Deoque Gloria.

GEOGRE CAREW.



Some Objections have been raised against the particulars following, which shall be fully answered, and further invincible reasons given, and expedients offered to the Parliament, in convenient time, which will appear conducing to the benefit, and advantage of the King, and Subject.

Some Obstructions have been met withall from several persons that would rather continue mistakes, and keep those things in obscurity, which ought to be brought to Light, and discoursed properly to a Parliament.

Some Grievances there may be deserved, upon due examination of the Contents, which cannot properly be relieved any where, but in Parliament, unto whom the persons concerned, do make it their Humble desires that A Committee may be appointed, to debate those things which may give a General satisfaction to the Nation, and a speedy remedy of several abuses, and inconveniences, daily suffered by the King, and Kingdom.

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An Epistle to the *Arch Bishop* of Canterbury.

14.

Further Considerations offered (by the Creditors) to the Clergy, concerning their due payment of first fruits, and tenths, to the King.

15.

The Kings right to the government of the Church, and the original of the Popes Usurpation over Christian Princes.

16.

The office of Bishops, and Dignitaries of the Church of *England* vindicated.

17.

The Inference, or conclusion from the Considerations offered to the Clergy.

18.

Several Considerations (of the Creditors) offered to the Lords Spiritual, the Lords temporal, and Commons assembled in Parliament, concerning the Kings Revenue, and the debts of the Crown.

19. 20.

An appeale of the Creditors, to the Kings most excellent Majesty, and the Lords of his most honourable Privy-Council, concerning the Island of *Barbados*, and the Ship *Bona Esperanza* taken by the Dutch.

21.

The Epilogue

22.

F I N I S.

The gift of my Uncle for Robert Atkyns
Feb ye 13. 1688